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The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 45 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-0 per box.
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Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

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Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucomo, Iritis Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness etc. by our LOTUS HONEY. SAFE remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
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Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.)

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Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.		Steamers.		Tons.
1923				
24th	Feb,	MACEDONIA†		11,089
9th	March	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th	,,	DEVANHA		8,093
17th	,,	CHINA		7,952
24th	,,	MOREA*		10,911
31st	,,	MANTUA		10,905
7th	April	MALWA		1 941
14th	,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,45
21st	,,	NARKUNDA†		15,227
28th	,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
5th	May	CALEDONIA		7,622
12th	,,	PLASSY		7,893
19th	,,	MOLDAVIA†		15,850
26th	,,	CHINA		7,952

*Through Steamers from China.
†Through Steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about		Steamers.		Tons.
1923				
22nd	February†	MASULA*		7,561
10th	March	PRUTH		5,900
16th	,,	DOMALA		8,441
30th	,,	MATIANA		8,900
13th	April	MULBERA		9,100
27th	,,	MANTOLA		8,903
11th	May	DUMANA		8,500
25th	,,	MERKARA		9,285

†Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO. STRAITS & CHINA.

1923		
26th	February	SOUDAN
9th	March	SICILIA
23rd	April	SOUDAN
21st	May	SICILIA

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	
1923.		
9th March	MOLDAVIA	
6th April	BALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
19th ,,		Karachi via K'war
21st ,,	VITA	East & S. Africa.
22nd ,,	KAROAA	Suara via K'wa
	BARJOR	and Karachi
23rd ,,		Basra via Karach.
24th Feb,	VASNA LINGA	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 129.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1220.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing about	For.
s. "Jalapalaka"	7570	28th Feb.	Karachi.
s. "Vittoria"	4310	1st Mar.	Calcutta
s. "Solhaug"	4100	8th Mar.	Karachi

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
K. Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamer,	Commander,	Tons.	Arrival.	
Tamba Maru	N. Wada ..	5,845	13th Feb	27th Feb
Tenyu Maru	Y. Fukuda ..	3,752	15th Feb	26th Feb
Moji Maru	Y. Tomioka	3,757	18th Feb	28th Feb
Rangoon Maru	K. Tsutsumi	5,059	2nd Mar	14th Mar
Mitsuki Maru		3,639	3rd Mar	10th ,,
Kobun Maru		4,460	7th Mar	17th ,,
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6,083	16th Mar	30th ,,
Nagato Maru	S. Taketa ..	5,901	29th Mar	11th Apr

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
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Phone Nos. 279, 4862. Telegrams "YUSEN."

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BOMBAY TO MAURITIUS VIA KARACHI.
S. S. "SHUJA" 4932 tons is expected to sail hence for Mauritius about the 5th March, 1923.
She has excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers. For freight and passage money and other particulars apply to the undersigned.
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents.
16, Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 7th February, 1923.

BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(AND REDUCED.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 3,97,61,500
SUBJECT TO SANCTION BY THE COURT NOW REDUCED TO ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 7-2-23... Rs. 59,82,112/8
HEAD OFFICE:
62-63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazaar Branch, 280, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and Exchange business of every description transacted.
MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	26,75,162
Reserved Fund	20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	(Sind)	Okara (Disste
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 65,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Vladivostock
Bombay	London	Saigon
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	San Francisco
Calcutta	Lyons	Seattle
Changchun	Manila	Shanghai
Darien	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shimonoseki
Hamburg	New York	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagoya	Sydney
Harbin	Osaka	Teintsin
Hongkong	Peking.	Tokyo
Honolulu	Rangoon.	Tsinan
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janerio	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are open for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Hillah
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every descrintion of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

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(WITH GOLD)
All the powers of vigorous youth—the joy of living every hour of one's life in perfect enjoyment is imparted by partaking of this amazing "Elixir of Life." If you are run-down you need a course of this Rejuvenator. As a blood purifier it has no equal and as an ideal tonic it has wonderful effect on Anaemia, Dyspepsia and Constipation. The external application "Organ Oil" prepared by an elaborate and expensive process gives marvellous result in all cases of local weakness, due to abuse or excess in life. Absolutely harmless and produces no reaction. Nervinus with Gold at Rs. 5 a bottle and the external application at Rs. 2-8 a phial. Both together at Rs. 7 (Postage extra).
Dr. N. C. Dutt, Sanitary, Inspector:—Produced marvellous effects. Dr. R. N. Ghosh Jamtara:—Some of the worst cases have responded to its action like a charm. P. G. Lobo, Esq. Belgaum:—I had put on 12 lbs. of flesh during 2 months. Mr. W. Pacheco, Podanur:—It has done me a lot of good. Mr. Khan Chand, Extra Asstt. Commissioner. Punjab:—I am convinced of the good effect of your medicines. C. W. Esq., Officer, 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment:—Please send me another bottle. The last bottle I had at Poona showed excellent results. F. G. Ellis, Esq.:—The Elixir and Oil are greatly improving me.
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Note well:—The astonishing Profits (Reversionary Bonus) declared to the Policy holders at the last Actuarial Valuation of this Company:—Rs. 15/-per thousand per annum.
Please compare this result with the result of other Companies before insuring your life.
Wanted Agents on Commission and Allowance on guaranteed business.
For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency please apply to—
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P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTAT.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	.....	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	.....	Rs. 29,98,630
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E., (Chairman.)
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar Esq., B.A., (Sar Suba, Baroda State.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Lurgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta Esq., M.A., L.L.B., (Bhavnagar.)
Maganlal H. Kantavala Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar Esq., B.A. LL.B (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., (Accountant General, Baroda State.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVRDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent, er annum. Rates on application.
C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

INSURANCE

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LD.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
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The Secreary or the Chief Agents,
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Calcutta
309, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & RUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(Head Office:—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

	Rs.
Total Invested Funds Exceed	54,00,000
Total Claims Paid over	14,00,000
New Business—1921.	55,86,500
New Business—Jan. to Aug. 1922 ..	36,32,000

A "National" Policy combines all that is best and latest for Life Assurance Protection. A specimen Policy form is enclosed with every Prospectus which will amply repay perusal.
For forms, Agencies, etc., apply to:
J. A. KIMBER, General Manager. S. N. BANERJEA Secretary.
or
Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C.P. and C.I.,
Esufally Buildings,
Opposite W. and A. Graham & Company,
Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowmen
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums —The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier. **Policy**
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager
CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINE
PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET
FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72. Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MATUNGA

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, under instructions from Mr. G. B. Pandya Solicitor for Mr. Ramji Keshavji Contractor the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Ratansi Ishwardas the Mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 22nd June 1921 made between the Mortgagor on the one part and the Mortgagee on the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on THURSDAY, the 1st March 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Matunga on the Dadar Matunga Estate of the Improvement Trust Area measuring 659 square yards or thereabouts known as Plot No. 841, New Survey No. 875 "F" Ward Nos. 7440 (19) Street No. 1007 R and bounded on the East by Plot No. 361, on the West by the public Road, on the North by Plot No. 342 and on the South by the Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Mr. G. B. Pandya Solicitor for the Mortgagee at his office at Century Building, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT KHETWADI BACK ROAD, KHETWADI 10TH LANE AND MUGBHAT LANE OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Jamnadas Chhaganlal, Keshavlal Chhaganlal and Chhotalal Mulchand and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Tricumdas Gopikisson and Kissonlal Gopikisson and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved unto the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 12th day of August 1918 and made between Gopikisson Radhakisson (since deceased) and the said Tricumdas Gopikisson and Kisondas Gopikison of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part and under the Indenture of [illegible] Mortgage bearing date the 16th Secon[illegible] 1919 and made between the day of October [illegible] (since deceased) said Gopikison Radhakison [illegible] Kisondas and Tricumdas Gopikison and [illegible] and the one [illegible] part Gopikison of [illegible] the said Jamnadas Chhaganlal and Keshavlal Chhaganlal of the other part Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 24th and 26th day of February, 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned properties.

LOT NO. 1.

Sale on SATURDAY, the 24th day of February 1923, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate on the eastern side of Khetwadi 10th Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District or Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 2119 New No. A/9223 Old Survey No. 812 and New Survey Nos. 1/5506, 5507 and bounded on the East by the property of Amiruddin Tyabji on the West by the said Khetwadi 10th Lane on the North by the Khetwadi Back Road and on the South by the property of Mahamed Issob Bhawoodin and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2007 (1) and Street No. 11.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Khetwadi 10th Lane without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D ward No. 2006 formerly under Street No. 2 but now under Street No. 9 and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2118 2119 New No 3A/9223 Old Survey No. 812 and New Survey No. 5/5506 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and two square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Amiruddin Tyabji on the West by the said Khetwadi 10th Lane on the North by the property of firstly hereinbefore described and on the South by the property of Pestonji Framji.

LOT NO. II

Sale on Monday the 26th day of February 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Thirdly—All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement and range of buildings or chawl standing thereon situate lying and being at Mughbhat Street outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152 New No. 1430 Old Survey No. 430 and New Survey No. 7601, 7602, 7616 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 586 and Street No. 45 containing by admeasurement six hundred and four square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Vidhiaram Mohanji on or towards the West by the private passage and thereafter the property of Toolsidas Laldas Jadia on or towards the North by the private passage and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dinanath Saccaram and partly by the property of Jetha Narayen.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title-deeds can be had on application to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at 79 Medows Street Fort or to the undersigned.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 25TH FEBRUARY, 1923, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AT THE FIRST FLOOR OF MR. P. H. BUEN BUNGALOW AT THE JUNCTION OF SHOUTER STREET AND AGRIPADA CHAWL STREET NEAR SHAMROCK BUNGALOW.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY DECENT TEAK AND BLACKWOOD SPECIALLY MADE HIGHLY POLISHED DRAWING, DINING AND BED ROOM FURNITURE RICH CHINA VASES, GLASS PLATED AND CROCKERYWARE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 25th February at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place specially made to order highly polished teak and blackwood drawing, dining and bed-room furniture including dining table, dining arm chairs, meat safe, dinner waggon, mirror sideboard, velvet lined drawing room complete suite, marble top centre tables, specially made highly polished cabinets, corner cabinets, fancy teapoys, teak and blackwood very substantial bedsteads, single and double glass door almyrahs, dressing chest, cloth and gown press cupboard, writing desk, revolving chair, arm less chairs, table fan, low and easy chairs, gumowaiter, hatstand, washing table, bath tub, rich china vases, glass plated and crockeryware etc.

Catalogues will be published and goods on view three days before the date of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st. Feb. 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S PLATED WARE.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent Bert Stinton Johnson, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Monday, the 26th February 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Trays, caskets, inkotands, flower vases, cake stands, entree dishes, sugar basins, tea and coffe pots, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by well-known makers, Dining Table, Bentwood Chairs, and Sideboards, Dumbwaiters, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs, Carpets, Brass and Iron Beds, Tables, Crockery Glassware, Silverware, Electro-platedware, etc. etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 25th February 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 48, Nesbit Road Mazagaon the following:—

Dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiters, sideboards; drawing room sofas, Chesterfield suit, painted glass screess, glass and panel door, almyrahs, solid brass and iron beds, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, bentwood reclining easy chairs, [illegible] chairs, carpets crockery [illegible] show cases meat safe, cooking [illegible]ware, electric lamps and fans [illegible]ensils, English ice box, cabinets, tea[illegible]oys, silverware, electro-platedware, one gramophone with records, Singer's sewing machine, etc.

Property of Mrs. A. Campbell and others.
Furniture is on view.

Sale TO-DAY at 5 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BAPU KHOTE STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
SUIT NO. 648 OF 1919.

Moosa Ahmed and others ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
Aishabai widow and others ... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. D. S. Captain and R. P. Mehta the Special Commissioners appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions given in the Consent Decree, dated the 27th day of September, 1922, made in the above suit wherein Moosa Ahmed and others are Plaintiffs and Aishabai widow and others are defendants, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 21st February, 1923. at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the property hereunder described.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Bapu Khote Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 734, New No. 7906, Old Survey No. 1/1924 and New Survey No. 778 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 5939 and Street Nos. 119-151-153 containing by admeasurement 123 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East partly by the property of Khatri Ebrahim Bin Rahimtoolla and partly by that of Kikabhai Sheikhalli on or towards the West by the said Bapu Khote Street on or towards the North partly by the property of Memon Haji Essak Mahomed and partly by the property of Fatmabai mother of Haji Fuckeer and on or towards the South partly by the property of Mahadeo Kachara and partly by the property of Halimabai wife of Memon Abdul Rahim Peermahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, at their office in Old Agra Bank Building, Esplanade Road, or to Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., Solicitors, at their Office in 12-16 Oak Lane, Fort or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st Feb. 1923.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO IRON MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL JOISTS, STEEL BEAMS, MILD STEEL AND STEEL PLATES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs SKIPPERS & CO., LTD., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Shaik Imam and Sons of Secundrabad (Deccan) the defaulting buyers a large quantity of Steel Beams, etc., as under:—

LOT NO. 1.

On MONDAY, the 26th day of February, 1923, at 3-30 p.m., at the Bombay Port Trust Duty Paid Warehouse, Wadi Bunder.

DESCRIPTION OF STEEL PLATES.
Per s. s. "Frienfels."

	Ton.	Cwt.	Qt.	lbs.
398 pieces 1½ x ¼	.....7.	9.	2.	16.
180 pieces 2 x ¼	..... 1.	15.	1.	20.
415 pieces 2 x ¼	..... 9.	11.	3.	12.
62 pieces 1½ x ¼	..... 0.	17.	2.	4.
129 pieces 1½ x 3/8	..... 2.	0.	2.	12.

116 of above were short landed.

On the same day as above immediately on selling the above lot (at B. P.T. Ware-House at Wadi Bunder.

LOT NO. 2.

DESCRIPTION OF STEEL JOISTS.
per s. s. "City of Marseilles."
46 pieces 36' to 46' long, 4½x1½x6½: 5, 3, 2, 17.

LOT NO. 3.

On the same day as above immediately on selling the above lot (at the Godown of Messrs. Jeena & Co., Malet Bunder, near the B. P. T. Duty Paid Warehouse:—

DESCRIPTION OF ROLLED STEEL JOISTS.
per s. s. "Karmla."
Approx. Weight 10. 1. 2. 14.

18 pieces 40' x 7' x 4' 16 lbs. per foot.
4 pieces 36' x 8' x 4" 18lb. per foot.
4 pieces 35' x 8" x 4" 18 lb. per foot.
3 pieces 33' x 8" x 4" 18lb. per foot.
3 pieces 34' x 8" x 4" 18lb. per foot.
4 pieces 32' x 8" x 4" 18 lb. per foot.

LOT NO. 4.

On the same day as above immediately on selling the above lot on the same spot.

DESCRIPTION OF ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
per s. s. "Mocra".
Approx. Weight 10. 3. 2. 14.

10 40' x 6' x 3" x 12 lbs.
10 39' x 6' x 3" x 12" lbs.
10 38' x 6' x 3" x 12 lbs.
10 37' x 6' x 3" x 12 lbs.
10 36' x 6" x 3" x 12 lbs.

LOT NO. 5.

On TUESDAY, the 27th Feb[illegible]uary, 1923, at 3 p.m. at the godown of Messrs. Jeena and Co., Love Lane, Mazagon.

DESCRIPTION OF GALVANIZED SHEETS.
per s. s. "Scindia."

120 pieces 6' x 3' x 24 Guage, approx weight 1. 0. 1. 21.

LOT NO. 6.

On the same day immediately on selling the above lot at the godown of Tulsidas Khemji at Sholapur Street Godown, opposite New George Service Co.'s Godown:—

DESCRIPTION OF ROLLED STEEL JOISTS.
per s. s. "Banca."
Approx. Weight 20. 6. 0. 0.

3 pieces 36 x 5 x 3 x 11 lbs.
21 pieces 37x5x3x11 lbs.
21 pieces 38x5x3x11 lbs.
16 pieces 39x5x3x11 lbs.
18 pieces 36x5x3x11 lbs.
6 pieces 39x5x3x11 lbs.
22 pieces 40x5x3x11 lbs.

LOT NO. 7.

On the same day as above immediately the above lot is sold at the godown of Messrs. Cox and Co. at Poona Street opposite Princes and Victoria Docks:—

Per s. s. "Alipore."

60 bundles 3/8" Round Mild Steel Weight 3 tons.

Per s. s. "Elysia".

80 bundles 1/2" Round Mild Steel Weight 4 tons.

Per s. s. "Delta"

40 bundles ¼" Round Mild Steel Weight 2 tons.

Per s. s. Olympia"

313 Steel Flat 18'x1¾"x¼" approx. Weight 7 13. 3. 10.

273 Steel Flat 18'x2"x¼" approx. Weight 7. 12. 3. 4.

415 Steel Flat 18'x1½x3/8" approx. Weight 7. 12. 1. 21.

368 Steel Flat 18'x2"x3/8" approx. Weight 7. 14. 2. 11.

1369 Steel Flats. Tons 30, 13, 3, 0.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the same of the sale and the balance paid and goods removed within three days of the sale. Further conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT OLD SONAPUR LANE, OUT OF FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Jamshedjee Rustomjee and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed, an insolvent whose estate is now vested in the Official Assignee of Bombay and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 12th September 1921, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of February 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house now standing and to be hereinafter constructed thereon situate, lying and being at Old Sonapur Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 450 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 127, New No. 974 Old Survey No. .New Survey No. 8172 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3472 and 3473 and Street Nos. 42-44-46-48 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the Old Sonapur Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Motlibai, widow of Nusserwanji Nowroji Wadia, on or towards the East by the passage to Bora's Oart, and on or towards the west by a Sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomjee and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st Feb. 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PEARL STRINGS AND 7 PEARLS.

To-day WEDNESDAY, the 21st February at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Zaveri Bazar opposite Mumbadevi Temple by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Krishanlal Trikamdas.

3 Pearl strings each containing 75 Pearls
1 Pearl string 76 Pearls.

On account and at the risk of Seth Jivanchand Dharamchand.

4 Pearls loose.
3 Pearls in three separate strings.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instruction from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Punblic Auction on MONDAY, the 26th and TUESDAY, the 27th instant daily at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcel consisting of Tailet Table, cylinders, Boots and Shoes, C. P. goods, Bales Rubber Tyres solid, Saries, copper scrapes, Stationery, Chairs, Burgs, anvils, English and Indian Medicenes, Fancy Brassware, Iron Seales, Baggings, Brass, copper, alluminium and Eanamelled ware, Trunks and boxes, old clothing, bearskin, cots and charpoys and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RLY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Rly. Act. No IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of copra, bags of rice, bags of wheat, bags of Urid, bags of bajree, bags of jawari, bags of moog, bags of sugar, bags of dry date, bags of cotton seeds, cases of bangles, cases of newspapers, cases of tea, cases of machinery, cases of locks, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of coir-ropes, bundles of iron bars, Bales of C. P. goods, empty wooden casks, empty Gas cylinders, bags of cement, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots worth upto Rs. 100/- and above that a deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale; however in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed on paying the balance within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT SHAIKH ABDULLA DOCTOR STREET.

To-day WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant 1923, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri Damji Mawji, Chapsi Cooverji, Khimji Hirji Kayani and Vasanji Sojpal, the Trustees of the Temple of Shri Anantnathji Mataraj the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th March 1919 and made between Esofally Jivji Bangliwalla of the one part and the said Messrs. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri, Damji Mavji, Chamsi Cooverji Khimji Hirji Kayani and Vasanji Sojpal of the other part and on account and at the risk of the said Essofally Jivji Bangliwalla the mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage dated 25th March 1919, the undermentioned valuable property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-four and four-ninth square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Island of Bombay at Shaikh Abdulla Doctor Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2832 and 2833 and New No. 9818 and Old Survey Nos. 1010, 1009 and New Survey Noll 4386 and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 7016 and Street Nos. 111 to 115 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage or gutter, on or towards the West by the Public Road, on or towards the North by the house of Ranchhod Bhagwan and on or towards the South by the house of Ghelabhai Khanbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri, Vakil for the Mortgagees at his office at Prag Mahal, Dhobi Talao, or to the undersigned.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

AUCTION SALE OF BLOUSES WARM FOLLOWERS, WOOLEN VESTS FROCKS, SEWING COTTON, KHAKI PUTTIES KHAKI DRILL, HORSE RUGS, JACKETS, WOOLLEN SOCKS, LEATHER JERTHENS, WAIST COATS LEATHER SHORTS, KURTAS, COTTON, VESTS, TASSELLED CAPS, KNICKERS SERGE, TEST SULETAHS, COTTON DRAWERS, COATS WARM FOLLOWERS, KHAKHI HAVERSACKS, PANTS CORD WOOLLEN, TROUSERS, POSTCENS, CAPES MACKINTOSH. APRONS KILT, BAGS PIN, WOOLEN STOCKINGS. MATTRESS CASES, TENTS, BAKERY, ETC., ETC.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant at 10-30 a.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction the above mentioned goods by order of the Controller (Sales) at the Colaba Depot (Barrack Master's Yard)

Sales are subject to certain conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the Controller (Sales) and which will be read before the commencement of the auction sale.

For inspection of goods apply to the Depot Officer or the Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st Feb. 1923.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of property at Girgaum will now take on TUESDAY, the 6th proxmo.

SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH FEBRUARY 1923 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) AT TYAB TERRACE, WALKESHWER ROAD OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT GATE.

Very valuable and handsome made to order teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments electric table and hall lamps and fans, cottage piano, by John Strainer and Co. single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, one English enamelled bath tub, book stands, glass door book cases, roll top tables suite of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas hat stands, soil linen baskets, cane furniture, Ice box, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. I Knox and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 25th day of February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba next to the Post Office very valuable and made by the owners own design teak and black wood household furniture, glass ware, crockery and plated ware, made to order large and small side-boards, dumb waiters, crockery stands, rich carpets, durries and China mattings, large telescopic (screw fitted) dining table arm and without arm chairs. fancy teapoys wall clocks, black wood carved furniture, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, made to order cabinets, one sweet tone cottage piano, and one pianola, fancy ornaments large and small vases, rich engravings and oleographs in frames, made to order roll top writing table, glass door book cases silver cabinets, revolving book stands, hat stands iron single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror door single and double almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, teak-wood wardrobes, cheval glasses, door purdahs screens, tasy chairs, ice box, English enamelled Bath Tub, etc., etc.

The property of V. F. Barker, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the administratrix of the late Mr. Pirozshaw Sorabji Contractor Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T) sell by Public Auction at Sorab House, Ormiston Road, opposite Tramway stable Colaba Causeway. The very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, such as dining table, chairs, side boards, cup-boards carpets, chinese carved large cabinets, carved wall ornaments, one cottage piano combined with pianola-glass door, book cases mirror almayrahs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, wooden bedstead, one made to order roll top writing table, silver cabinets teapoys. electric lamps, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GINNING FACTORY OF 23 DOUBLE ROLLER GINS AT BHILAVADI. NEAR RAILWAY STATION, SATARA DISTRICT.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1923, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms the Ginning and Press Factory of 23 double rollers, Gins and Press with Finisher and together with buildings, outhouses and godowns and about 30 acres of land in working order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND, PEARL, RUBY, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Suit No. 2017 of 1921.

Sir Thomas Strangman, Arbitrator.
Kissondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas.
vs.
Gordhandas Tribhowandas Mangaldas.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, 21st. inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, very valuable diamond, pearl, ruby, gold and silver ornaments, such as pair of diamond bangles and necklaces, chakel set with diamonds, Hanuman set with diamonds and rubies, diamond nose ring with rubies, Ruby bangles, pearl raifala and bangles, mangal sutar of pearls, noserings of pearls and rubies, diamond butterfly, necklace of pearls, muffchain of pearls, diamond bracelets, big diamond ring, pair of diamond earrings, mala of pearls of 2 string gold sanklas, bangles, muffchain, gold rings buttons and links, watches and watch-chain, gold earring with big diamond, diamond earrings with emeralds.—Silverware Attardan, candlestands, gulabdam, Jugs, lotas vatis, Khumchas, Thalis, plates, coffee and tea pots, sugar basins spoons and forks, belts etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

The above are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SHOE THREAD.

Under instructions from the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Ranchord Zina and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

1 case shoe thread, (black and yellow) per invoice of Messrs. Linen Thread and Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned.

1 Parcel sleeve links.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Second-hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Palanquin Office Shigram.
1 Second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 Second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Arab horse.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Suit No. 2017 of 1921.

Sir Thomas Strangman, Arbitrator.
Kissondas Tribhwandas Mangaldas.
versus.
Gordhandas Tribhwandas Mangaldas.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq.

AUCTION SALE.

the Receiver appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Sir Mangaldass Nathoobhoy's bungalow, Girgaum, Lamington Road, near Imperial Cinema, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, such as large couches and chairs, dining and writing tables bedsteads, almirahs, hatstands mirrors, sofas dressing and washing tables, pictures, ornaments, 3, 5, 25 and 60 lights Chandeliers, wall brackets etc., etc. Catalogues will be published.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 25, Hunsaum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Spades and Shovels, Crucibles, Pulsometer Pumps, W. I. Pipes and C. I. Pipes, Special Horrizontal and Vertical Oil Engines: Marshalls Steam Hoists: Steam Cranes: Steam Tractor: Merryweather Steam Pumps: Contractors Pumps: Crowbars: Jacks: Pulley Blocks: Blacksmith Tools: Riveters Tinsmith and Coppersmith tools: Parallel and Staple Vices, Smith Hearths, Stocks, Taps and Dies sets, Whitworth thread: Stocks and Dies with Gas thread: Steel Pressure Tanks: Twist Drills: Joiners Cramps: Auger, Assorted Oil Lamps: Bunting in various colours: Survey instruments: Spare Armatures for Dynamos, etc etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 23rd February at 2 p.m. and SATURDAY, 24th February, 1923, at 9 a.m. at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st Feb. 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES Ltd.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd. presents
THE COMPTON COUTTS COMEDY CO.
IN
"THE HOTEL MOUSE"
Booking at Rose and Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

THURSDAY 22nd at 6-30 p.m.
MISS MAY ALLISON
the Great American Film Star attends a special performance at the Excelsior of her own Film.
"IN FOR 30 DAYS"

EMPRESS THEATRE

Direction MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
OUR SURPRISE SERIAL
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
featuring
FRANCIS FORD
and
ELLA HALL.
in 15 Smashing Episodes.
THIS WEEK
EPISODES, 4, 5, 6 & 7
AND
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"Charlie At The Show"

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES LTD.
To-day at 6-30 p. m.
"THE GREEN FLAME"
featuring
J. WARREN KERRIGAN

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Direction MADAN THEATRES Ltd.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
ANITA STEWART
IN
"A MIDNIGHT ROMANCE"
The story of a mysterious beauty from no where, and where a midnight bathing suit flirtation led her.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Competent SALESMAN in Jattha and Bunder Lines also in Sundries and Papers. Apply No. 9058, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 15763

WANTED— Experienced SALESMEN for Import Firm dealing in German Sundry goods. Excellent prospects for competent men. Apply at once P. O. Box 359, Bombay.
A R6511

WANTED for temporary service, an energetic ASSISTANT knowing Book-keeping. Pay Rs. 75 to 100 per mensem according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 9050, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6520

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to Dr. HARILAL G. BUSEE, L.C.P.S., Kothari Building, Pydhownie.
A R6536

WANTED—A GENERAL ASSISTANT with fair knowledge of account and cash on 60 with prospects. Cash security Rs. 1,000. Apply ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, Bombay. P. B. 418.
A R6519

WANTED—Assistant Spinning Masters, Lady Doctors, Canvassers, Lady Typists, Shorthand Typists, Typists, Spinning Master, Secretaries Agents, Lady Companion, Lady Clerk, Nurses, Engineers, Salesmen; for Bombay and up-country. Apply immediately to Box No. 9061, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6539

WANTED for Pitman's Shorthand Speed Practice youths desirous of acquiring High Speed in Shorthand as well as Touch Typewriting. Special facility for advanced students. Also beginners' classes in Touch Typewriting and Shorthand Theory. (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.). Guaranteed Individual Coaching until successful. Join early. Enrolment Daily. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY. 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

WANTED—A HEAD MASTER for the ROBERTSON HIGH SCHOOL, BURHANPUR, with the following qualifications:—1. SCIENCE GRADUATE with mathematics, 2. Possessing also L. T. Degree or allied teaching qualifications. 3. Possessing a fair knowledge of Hindi. Pay Rs. 200-10-350. The selected candidate shall be on probation for one year. Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) be forwarded to the undersigned before 28th of February, 1923. A. Q. SIDDIQUI, President, Municipal Committee Burhanpur. C P.
A C15747

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A SCIENCE GRADUATE trained as Oil Chemist with practical experience of Laboratory and Factory seeks EMPLOYMENT. Please apply to Box No. 9060, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6535

DYER, BLEACHER, FINISHER, GRADUATE with Science, 10 years' practical experience in a large Bombay Mill, having served Dyeing and Chemical Firms in America for two years, shortly returning from Germany, is willing to take charge of the above departments or join research establishments in dye-stuffs. For particulars apply to Box No. 9038, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6487

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—One Storeyed BUNGALOW, open 4 sides, Hansali Tank Street, Dadar, 7 minutes from station. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 9054, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6530

TO BE LET—A GODOWN at 146 & 152, Mint Road, (Patel Building) at Rs. 60 p. m. Apply The MANAGER, Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel, 170—176, Kambekar Street, Post No. 3.
C R6440

TO LET—A DOUBLE FLAT of nine rooms in new bangalow near Byculla Club, garage, servants' room, fans, garden, etc. Apply Box No. 9044 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6499

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY—A two-room office on first floor with or without furniture and typewriter on Nagdevi Tram Line. Rent Moderate. Apply sharp Box No. 9045 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C. R.6500.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE on hire, bought and sold. Apply BYREN and Co., Great Western Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
H R6525

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office rooms, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 232, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—OVERLAND 4 in perfect running order, new tyres and all equipments complete. Rs. 2,200 or nearest offer. Box No. 9059, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R6534

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFTS supplied and erected at competitive prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825. K3

MACHINERY.—GRINDING MILLS, RICE MACHINERY of every description. World-renowned German makes. We carry a large stock. For further particulars, please write to THAKAR AND OPADEY, Chowsi Patel St. (Next to Hongkong Bank), Fort, P. O. Box 472, Bombay.
K 15673

A 2½ H.P. I.A.P. engined "Hobart" with Sturmey-Archer two speed gear clutch and K. S., fully equipped; very handy, excellent running and bright condition. Also a 3½ H.P. Rudge Multi combination in good working order. Both going cheap for quick sale. Owner buying higher power. Apply Box No. 9055, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R6531

MACHINERY FOR SALE—Very little used 7 B.H.P. Blackstone Oil Engines, brand new 18in. Stroke Shaping Machines, new 19 B. H.P. Tangyes Oil Engine, new 16ft. long Loudon Bros. Gap Bed Screw Cutting Lathe, rebuilt, 10 and 11 B. H. P. National Oil Engines, and good second-hand 36 and 42 B.H.P. Tangyes Semi Diesel Crude Oil Engines. Prices are very low to clear. Inspection invited. B. D. BERY & CO., Engineers and Machinery Merchants, 58 (Old) Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WONDERFUL "DREAM DICTIONARY".—An English daily handbook of easy reference for dreams of any nature and a genuine work enlightened on ancient and hidden scientific literature. Price Re. 1 only. THE GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot, Vizag District, South India.
L R6457

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS.—ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

1,000 NEPALI HAND-MADE SILK Comforters, cream colours, size 8 lbs. by 70 ins., price Re. 1-15 each. V. P. extra. Apply to DAGA & BROTHERS, Kalimpong
T R6469

£2 TO £30 MONTHLY—With two pounds you can make big income. We tell you what to do and how to do it. Wake up and start now. It is a quick certain way to earn money. Enclose 2 annas stamps. MARSHAL & Co., Sialkot City
T. R.6276.

PURE SWADESHI SILK KHADDAR, specially used for Gent's suits. Very durable, simple and cheap. For samples. Apply GANGA STORES, Kasganj U. P.
T 6287

FOR SALE—Very few English OFFICE FILES foolscap and letter size at Re. 1/8 each. Apply Box No. 9056, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 15761

FOR SALE:—230 Volt METAL FILAMENT LAMPS. 16 C. P Rs. 9-4-0, 32 C. P. Rs. 10-4-0 and 50 C. P. Rs. 11 per dozen. Apply Box No. 9051, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R6526

FOR SALE—A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of Lubin PERFUMES. Prices moderate. Price list sent on application to SHAMJI HEMRAJ & CO., Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
T R6527

PAPER—Important Norwegian Paper Exporters already established in Bombay market need fully experienced and reliable firm of Agents. Representative will arrive Bombay some time, in March. Apply Box No. 9053, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R6529

TYPEWRITERS.—Fox Portable Typewriters Improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible compact, durable, weight 7 lbs, List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate. Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 207 complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

	Rs.
Blick 7, Rs. 75, Rem 7, Rs. 90, Empire 1	90
Sun. Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, ...	110
Noiseless, makes no noise	125
Oliver 2, Rs. 90, 3, Rs. 110, 5, Rs. 135, Brief	140
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new,	200
Mercedes, German make, strong machine	200
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 200, Brief, 185	200
L. C. Smith 5, Rs. 190, Brief, Silent ...	225
Yost 20, Rs. 150, Brief, Dec Tabs.	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 175, 275, Brief	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new...	
Gujarati Remington 9, Brief, little used...	
Corona Folding, 207, Remington Portable,	27

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opp Petit Institute, Hornby Road Bombay, Telephone No. 1223.

PROFESSION

NERVOUS COMPLAINTS—Suggestion treatment. Country patents send symptome by post. Fees moderate. Personal consultations, 2—6 daily. JOHN MEIKLEJOHN, Watson's Hotel.
R6533

SPORTS.

RACING EXPERT'S SELECTIONS for the 5 Big Meetings scheduled—

29 WINNERS IN 43 RACES.

He expects to do as well during the remaining 4 Extras. Consult him.

Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.
S R6522

MOST RELIABLE TIPS.—The NAUTILUS RACE TIPS by CAPT. NEMO—For this Saturday Extra Meeting, 24th February, 1923. 3 WINNERS and 4 PLACES as usual will be given only for Rs. 5. Previous results 90 per cent. Try your chance, only few Meetings left. Very good opportunity awaiting you. Available Saturday morning 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Apply 27, Rope Walk Street, 1st Floor, behind Rose and Co., Fort.
S15774

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS an application has been made by Mr. Harkishan Dass, of Bombay, for the issue of duplicate Share Certificates on the ground that his original Share Certificate No. 15616 to 15714 of the Forest Products, Limited, have been LOST. Any person having any objections to the issue of duplicate certificates should write within a week to the undersigned.

By order,
RAJ BAHADUR,
For Manager,
Forest Products, Ltd., Cawnpore.
C15756

WANTED.

A Passed SANITARY INSPECTOR and SUB-OVERSEER on one year's probation. Pay Rs. 60 plus Rs. 10 on permanent establishment and with better prospects. Applications should reach the undersigned before 28th current. Rejected applications shall not be replied. Preference will be given to such applicant as has passed. Sub-Overseers' Examination from a Government Engineering School, has experience in Municipal work and is willing to undergo Sanitary Training at Bombay when ordered.

B. M. SINGH,
Vice-Chairman,
Municipal Committee, Malkapur,
District Buldana (Berar).
C15759

NOTICE.

TO LET on lease for short or long period, plots of land of various dimentions, situate at Dock Yards Road Mazgaon, opposite the Parsi Agiary, Tramway line on two sides and very near the Wadi Bunder Station and the Docks. Eminently suited for godowns, workshops and residential quarters. Apply immediately to Messrs. PANDIA & Co., Solicitors at their Office No. 76, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
C15601

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

GUARANTEED.

British standard tests and specifications.

Used by GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS and Leading Firms in REINFORCED Concrete Work.

For particulars apply to:— PURUSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO., No. 2 Rampart Row, Fort BOMBAY.

REWARD RS. 100

THREE CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 500 each numbered Bom. S.B./4 69321, 66197 and 70321 are Lost or Stolen. Finder will be rewarded on applying to K. T. ROWJEE, 187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, Feb. 16. 1923.
R.6506.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

LOST, MISPLACED OR DESTROYED.

THE following document standing in the name of Mr. Gordhandas Khattau in respect of the shares of the Eastern Bank, Ltd. has been lost, misplaced or destroyed.

Balance Receipt No. 1309 for 262 shares Nos. 77864 to 78125.

All claims in respect of the above shares should be notified to the Eastern Bank., Ltd. Bombay, within one month from date hereof, otherwise duplicate of the document will be issued to the party mentioned above.

Bombay, 12th February 1923.
C.15691.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned have been for the last several years doing business under the name and style of H. Bilimoria & Co., as Army Contractors and under the name and style of H. Bilimoria as Official Caterers to the Western India Turf Club and have nothing whatsoever to do with C. P. Billimoria of Sachapir Street, Poona, who has taken the messing contract of the 11th Battalion 2nd Bombay Pioneers. The said C. P. Bilimoria has nothing whatsoever to do with the undersigned or their firms.

H. D. BILIMORIA,
and
F. D. BILIMORIA,
Trading as H. Bilimoria & Co., Army Contractors and as H. Bilimoria, Official Caterers to The Western India Turf Club, Bombay and Poona.
R6539

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 4747 of 1922.

CHHAGANLAL GIGABHAI ..... Plaintiff
vs
ALIBHAI MAHOMED and another ..... Defendants.

To
ALIBHAI MAHOMED, Esquire.
The 1st Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of this suit has been postponed from the 27th day of February, 1923, to the 6th day of March, 1923.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1923.
PANDIA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C15771

HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 4639 of 1922.

CHHAGANLAL GIGABHAI ..... Plaintiff
vs
ALIMAHOMED and another ... Defendants.

To
ALIBHAI MAHOMED, Esquire,
The 1st Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of this suit has been postponed from the 27th day of February, 1923, to the 6th day of March, 1923.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1923.
PANDIA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C15772

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3093 of 1920.

RAMKRISHNA BHAI THAKUR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Girgaon, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff
versus
M. K. HEERAMANECK and (2) BAPUJI RUSTOMJI KERAWALLA, both of Bombay, Pars. Inhabitants, both of them carrying on business at Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 7th day of December, 1920, it was ordered inter alia that the defendants do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees Three thousand three hundred and nine and annas eleven for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of said judgment from the date thereof until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property dated the 14th day of March, 1921, the following moveable property namely, old China glassware, Curios, &c., was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the Warrant of sale of moveable property, dated the 17th day of July, 1922, put up for sale by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1923, at 4 o'clock p.m. (S. T.), at Bake House Lane, Medows Street, Fort, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs and interest and costs of previous execution and of this execution together with the Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of the sale.

For further information, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1923.
TEMULJI B. NARIMAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
15769

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Order V, Rules 1 and 5, of Act V of 1908.)
Suit No. 67 of 1922.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, KHERI, AT LAKHIMPUR.

Firm HAZARI LAL MATHURA PRASAD of Lakhimpur ..... Plaintiff
versus
FIDA HUSAIN and another of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To
(1) FIDA HUSAIN of Post No. 9,
(2) ATA HUSAIN of Post No. 3,
father's name not known, caste Rangrez, of and shop-keeper, Bazar, Bombay, Nag Devi, Bombay.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 815/9/6 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a pleader, duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 7th day of March, 1923, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses, upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence. Take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of February, 1923.

JUDGE.
By Order, etc.,
GIRDHARILAL,
Munsarim.

NOTICE.

(1)—Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

(2)—If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court, together with the costs of the suit, to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both.
C15773

TENDERS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England by special Act Parliament.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for FILES, DRILLS and TOOLS of ordinary Section will be received the Undersigned on 28th March 1923 at his office by 1 p.m.

Forms giving particulars of quantity and conditions of delivery etc., are available and can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

G. E. R. SLADE,
Controller of Stores,
B. B. & C. I. Ry.

Mahalakshmi, Bombay.
16-2-23.
TA C15750

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS for Indigenous and Imported Stores such as Acids, Brooms, Chisels Glasses, Hinges, Lamps, Nails, Papers, emery Rones, Soaps, Twine, Washers, and Wicks, etc will be received by the undersigned at his office by 1 p.m. (S.T.) on 16th March 1923.

Forms of Tender containing quantity a conditions of delivery etc are available and can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.

G. E. R SLADE
Controller of Stores,
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Coy.,
C.15738.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT——AND——LAST WEEK
Presents
Pathe superb Serial
THE SEVEN PEARLS
(13 to 15 episodes in 6 Reels).
PATHE GAZETTE

LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK

Never again will you have the opportunity of seeing the marvelous wild animal stunts and jungle adventures shown in Col. Selig's stupendous screen spectacle "THE JUNGLE GODDESS". Elinor Field and Truman Van Dyke face death a hundred times at the claws of ravenous ferocious Bengal tigers, sneaking leopards, crocodiles and other savage denizens of the jungle. SEE the fifteen hair-raising episodes!

THRILL! ROMANCE! ADVENTURE!

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

OUR NEW PLAY "ARUNODAYA"
BY MR. V. V. BHOLE
will be shortly staged.
Maharastra Natak Mandali
will stage at
BOMBAY THEATRE
AT
GRANT ROAD
ON
Wednesday, 21st Feb. 1923 (9-30 p. m.)
Night.
KANCHANGADCHI MOHANA
(by Mr. K. P. KHADILKER.)
Manager.

ONE WEEK MORE
By request of Our Patrons.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
A MAGNIFICENT Social photoplay
MAHA NANDA
produced by
Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.
Under the Supervision of the famous artist Mr. Phalke
DO NOT FAIL to see it.
Popular prices.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Extra show 3-30 on holidays.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, Byculla
presents
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
OF
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT SERIAL
The Mysterious Pearl
featuring
Ben Wilson and NEVA Gerber.
Popular prices.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS

A record that is a record in Cinema life in Bombay.
Thousands turned away for want of seats
AT
GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
The only Theatre with latest comfort and pictures.
Messrs. K. D. & Bros.
Present
FIGHTING FATE
A Vitagraph serial with innumerable stunts
Featuring
WILLIAM DUNCAN
(Exclusively controlled by Messrs. M. A. Rahim & Co., Bombay).
(Only three days remain for first three episodes.
Also
ARRIVAL OF
DESHBANDHU DASS IN BOMBAY.
(By Kohinoor Film Co.)
Usual rates and times.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Wednesday 21st Feb. 1923(8-30 p.m. Night.)
MRICCHAKATIK
Saturday 23rd Feb. 1923 (8-30 p. m. Night.)
SHARDH
Sunday 24th Feb. 1923 3 p. m. Noon.)
EKACHPYA A
Manager,
G. N. MANDALI.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
Will Be Shortly Staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
on
WEDNESDAY, 21st Feb. at 9 p.m. (S. T.)
MANAPMAN
AND
NEW PLAY OF 3 HOURS
Turungachya Darat
(On the Threshold of Jail)
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
on
SATURDAY the 24th Feb. 1923 at 9 p.m. Sharp (S.T.) and
SUNDAY the 25th Feb 1923 at 3 p.m. Sharp (S. T.)
at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Plans and Tickets at the Company's Residence in Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.
PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,
Proprietors.

NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
PRESENTS
THE IMMORTAL STORY BY ALEXANDER DUMAS
THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO
See France bubbling with terrible revolutionary upheava
Note the Change in time :—
Sunday 4 Shows :—10-30 a. m. & 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Wednesday & Saturday 2 Shows :—5-15 & 7-0 p. m.
On other days 4 Shows :— 5-15, 7-0. 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Bank Holidays and Amavasya extra Show at 3-30 p. m.
OUR RATES :—
Box seat Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1-8.
Reserved Re. 1. 1st class gallery ... 12.
1st class As. 8. Second class As 6 and 3rd class As 4.

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

COST OF LIVING.

The report on the enquiry into the wages and hours of labour in the Cotton Mill industry in this Presidency will be welcomed by everyone interested in such questions, whether as employer, labour organiser, economist or politician. As the report defines it, the object of the enquiry was to ascertain the amount actually earned by all classes of work people in a selected month in 1921 and to compare these earnings with those of a similar period in the pre-war year 1914. Such an inquiry lacking as this one does in Statutory authority must have necessarily been more arduous and could equally necessarily be of limited utility. It is not only because, the returns voluntarily supplied by the different mill authorities have had to be necessarily unavoidably confidential; but also because it affects only 194,000 workmen out of a total of more than 241,000. Remembering these limitations, we find that as measured only in terms of the money wages, the position has altered between 1914 and 1921 as follows:—That (1) of all the work people concerned, the monthly wage improved from Rs. 14-11-11 in May 1914 to Rs. 28-14-4 in May 1921 or 96 per cent. (2) which is also the percentage increased in the wages of men only, (3) while those of the women rose from Rs. 9-0-1 to Rs. 16-9-1 or 84 per cent. and (4) of children from Rs. 7-13-4 to Rs. 17-3-7 or 119 per cent. These are the averages for the whole Presidency. They differ appreciably from similar returns in the different centres of the industry. It would be interesting to add that the total wages bill for these workers rose from 2.94 crores in 1914 to 8.82 crores including the annual bonus in 1921 or a percentage rise of 199 per cent.

Of course these numerical comparisons are valueless unless further tested by the proportionate increase in the cost of living. The average increase in the cost of living is given 67 per cent. over 1914 in the table on page 20, while the average increase in nominal wages works out at 96 per cent. improvement "the real or effective wages were thus 14 per cent. higher, that is, after allowing for the increase in the cost of living." This however, relates only to the Bombay City. In the whole Presidency the real increase by this method is measured to be 17 per cent., of which compared with real increases in other countries given on page 21, does not seem to be at all very material.

In commenting upon this Survey, we must warn the reader against the common error involved in such comparative statements granted that there is a real betterment in the position of the work to the extent of 17 per cent., does it really follow that there is a corresponding reason for gratification? Genuine reason for gratification can only arise, if we are justified in assuming that the standard over which the improvement is shown, namely, that in 1914, was really a decent Standard of human existence. An average wage of 14.70 rupees per head of all the people engaged in the industry (see para 14 of the Report) could scarcely be taken to imply a standard of even the minimum comforts which a human being must be taken to be entitled to. Should the conclusion, therefore, be drawn as we have seen it drawn by people who ought to have known better, that the position of the worker has improved and that all demands for further improvement must be consequently negatived,—we can only say it will entirely be erroneous. Industrial worker in India may be, as was recently alleged with Legislative Assembly, during the Fiscal debate, relatively better off than the Agricultural labourer. And when we remember admissions like that of the Land Revenue Commissioner in connection with the revision settlement of the Punt Taluqa in the Nasik district, recently quoted in these columns, we cannot but recognise that the industrial worker is, both absolutely and relatively better off, than the agriculturist. But it does not follow that therefore he is leading anything like a decent human existence, according to the Standards of a really civilised country. There is good deal of force in the suggestion of Mr. Joshi, when he wanted to amend the Fiscal resolution in the interests of Indian Labour. Though that particular amendment may have been premature, we cannot but recognise that industrialists in India will do well to remember the miserably low Standard of living enjoyed by their workmen.

The discussion on the cost of living has of late, however, acquired an additional significance. The Association of British Chambers of Commerce, has revived the discussion of the Ministry of Labour's cost of having index number in the mail week, and a great statistical authority, Sir Joshiah Stamp pretends to the possibility of creating a production index number. It is doubtful in the extreme whether the proposition, Sir J. C. Stamp sponsered is feasible. But even if it is, Trade Union organisations will not accept it and Government cannot compel its recognition in wage negotiations. According to the "New Statesman" of January, 27, 1923, Sir Joshioh, has argued against 'the cost of living wage' because such a wage must necessarily allow for increase in prices resulting from indirect taxation and would accordingly be unduly favourable to the working classes. Since it would exempt them from the incidence of all increases in indirect taxation. But apart from this question that that argument cannot apply to the taxation of olchoholic drinks, tobacco and entertainments—which are excluded from the compilation of the cost of living index number, is the argument really sound? Must indirect taxation be resorted to, to compel the working classes to pay their quota to the Central Exchequer? Is it just that indirect taxation even if accepted should fall on wages alone? The working classes must, in every country, which calls itself civilized, be permitted to claim a minimum of comforts, which shall in no way be infringed upon. Unless this principle is conceded, there can be no room in the Social organisation for such schemes as industrial insurance. old age insurance, unemployed benefits etc. For these are at least in theory independent of the prosperity or otherwise of national investment. Woe betide the Nation which ignores this minimum and we in India are certainly very far, even with our 17 per cent improvement recorded by the Labour Office, from that minimum.

Another, and totally different for a renewed importance of the consideration of the index number, is provided by Professor Irwin Fisher's latest work on 'The Making of Index Number.' The learned Professor opines 'that the existing methods of calculating price changes are grossly wrong. perhaps to the extent of 50 per cent,—the statist January 27, 1923. According to him, the ideal formula of a reliable index number would be to take the simple geometric mean of the weighted arithmetic and harmonic averages. Should, however, the criticism of Professor Fisher be accepted. the method of compiling "the cost of living" index would have to be very considerably altered. But his ideal formula will prove needlessly complicated if only our data were complete and accurate.

JOTTINGS.

SHIP BUILDING IN 1922.

From the returns of the world ship-building extracted from Lloyd's register of annual summary of ship-building, the last year shows a remarkable decline in ship-building efforts, which aggregated for all countries 2,467,084 tons comprising 852 vessels as against 4,341,679 tons comprising 1377 vessels in 1921. And a still higher figure in 1920. Compared with 1920, last year's construction is only about 40 per cent. We can understand of course that the years immediately following the conclusion of peace, had to show a remarkaole spurt in shipbuilding, if only to make up for the serious loss, to world's shipping occasioned by unrestricted submarinism 1919 therefore gave a total construction of over million tons; 1920 followed with 5086 million tons; 1921 continued the decline and aggregated 4.341 million tons, whereas the last year gave 2467 million tons. The new construction in 4 years after the war has practically replaced all the loss occasioned by the most disastrous feature of the last war; so much so that while new construction between 1914 and 1922 inclusive totalled 34 million tons, the previous nine years only aggregated 22½ million tons. The real significance of this story lies in the ease with which the war wastage could be replaced, if only a determined effort is honestly made to that end. This short history of ship-building, therefore, ought to teach the intransient elements in France and elsewhere, that the real substantial reparation of war wastage will not be accomplished by perpetuating international hatred and piling up legacies of future revenge so much by a determined co-operation to make up for the past.

Apart from this general significance, in viewing the shipping returns, only in relation with individual countries and their outputs, it is surprising to note how rapidly America has fallen from the premier place it occupied in 1919 to the fifth on the list of the leading Ship-builders of the world. While in 1919, the United States accounted for a total tonnage of 4.075 million tons, in 1922 it has barely 163,132 tons as against a million and odd tonnage of the United Kingdom. The explanation perhaps is to be found partly in the greater costliness of American ship-building,—which was all very well during the fevered demands of the war time, but which, in the normal competitive times of peace,—would be unprofitable and partly, perhaps largely in the reassertion of the instrinsic superiority in this department of the older ship-builders. While the progressife decline continues in the case of every country with the exception of Germany,—which alone shows a positive increase, and which last year carried off the Blue Ribbon of ship-building by building the largest vessel namely, the "Columbus" of 35,000 tons at Danzig,—the percentage of decline is disproportionately large in the case of United States, and the disproportion is more striking, in view of the recent shipping—subsidy legislation in the United States and their revised and increased tariffs.

The world decline in ship-building may be largely explained by the decline in freights. We are not sure that even now the low water mark has been touched in the freight market. The decision, for instance, of the Government line of steamers belonging to the Australian Commonwealth announced at the beginning of this year cannot but react upon the entire shipping businesss of the world. As in duty bound, the competing lines of private Steam Shipping Companies have protested against this decision, but there is no reason to believe that the Australian Government Line will be affected by such an interested protest. But however, discouraging such freight reductions may appear to the private shipowning interest in other countries, the real value of such instances ought not to be obscurred. They are the most substantial encouragements to the revival of international trade. Incidentally they make an excellent lesson to our financiers in India who do not seem to have yet realised that the mere senseless pushing up of Railway freights in this country will never help them to obtain a proportionately increased yield. The evidence of this year's Railway returns is too eloquent to be disputed. In this connection we must also add that in proportion as the exigencies of the trade compel shipowners to reduce freights the attempts on the part of the so-called 'Conference' lines to make their bonds more effective will be the more strenuous. And against these efforts, it will be proportionately more difficult for newer ventures such as those of recent origin in this country to struggle. But we would not counsel despair as signs are not wanting to show that National awakening to the utility and necessity of such ventures is not very far off, and that when it asserts itself fully, the Indian ship-owners will at least not be starved of traffic.

THE POLICY OF 'FOSTERING NATIONAL INDUSTRIES!

It may or may not be, something like a Sphinx's secret what exactly the official amendment to the Fiscal resolution demanding protection for Indian industries means. As an illustration of what an honest policy of Fostering National Industries' can achieve may be, we may quote the following from the Board of Trade Journal of January 11th last. Speaking of the woolen industry of Canada, it says "during the first decade of the present century, the woolen industry of Canada steadily declined. Between 1899 and 1907, 88 woolen mills were forced to close their doors. In 1910, there were 78 woolen and worsted mills in operation in Canada, operating 224 cards and 1154 looms and producing about 7,616,000 yards of cloth. According to the Census of Production of 1910, the value of the output of the woolen and worsted mills on woven fabrics was 7,359,541 dollars or about one-third of the fatal of the actual, consumption of woolen woven goods. It then goes, on to recount the story of revival from 1914 and the next five years, when production was pressed to the utmost limit. And though the world-wide trade depression affected in 1920 and 1921, this industry, there is no material or irreparable damage, in according to the Census of Industries 1920. There were in Canada in that year 94 woolen weaving mills with 7385 workers consuming 22,879,130 dollars worth of materials and turning out 40,688,467 dollars worth of goods. Out of these 11,291,213 dollars worth of goods were actually exported from Canada. Though the Board of Trade Journal article is silent on the significance of the Canadian fiscal system, it is evident that the substantial protection actually obtained by Canadian industry under war condition's and deliberately continued by the Canadian Government thereafter, must have had a great say in such a resuscitation of that industry in Canada.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

The debate in the Legislative Assembly on this interesting question has been relegated to a date not yet announced. The Hon. Member for Commerce thought that he had discharged his duties when he told the Legislative Assembly that the Secretary of State would take at least ten days to consider the question and that the Governmtnt of India were sorry that they consulted the Secretary of State so late in the day. We have heard a lot in our days about the bracing climate of Simla and Delhi, where the Government of India chose to have their Headquarters. If this is one of the results of this bracing climate that the Government of India take more than a year and a half to make up their minds about a Report which affects vitally the interests of this country, it is not known which climate should be called slothful. The Majority Report presented the issue in quite a clear and unmistakable form. Such an eminent authority on the question of railways as Sir William Acworth, who came to India practically committed to Company management of railways, was convinced of the utter futility of such a management in this country and of the great and universal desire among the Indian people (who should be deemed the ultimate arbiters on this question) to have their railways managed by the State. Notwithstanding, the Government of India, whose partiality towards company management has not been allowed to be hidden, keep back the question for more than a year and half, and even now are shilly-shallying over the matter. It is said that the Executive Council is divided on this question, in what proportion may be left to our people themselves to judge. The retired bureaucrats, like Sir Robert Gillan, try to quicken up a dead horse by urging the necessity of the continuance of the present system of management or mis-management, despite the fact that no one in India calling himself an Indian wants it. One cannot understand the attitude of a Government which in face of the united Indian opinion tries all sorts of manoeuvring to palm off upon the Legislature a scheme of management of railways which is neither suited to the peculiar conditions of the country nor is desired by the people themselves. It merely shows, if it wanted showing at all at this time of the day, that foreign capitalists are to have their wishes carried out in this country in order that their business and their profits may not fall off. It is this state of things which can no longer be allowed to continue and it rests with the Legislative Assembly to put down its foot strongly upon all such antiquated tactics and to free India from the thraldom of foreign capitalists.

RETALIATION AGAINST THE COLONIES.

The General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has passed a resolution with regard to this intricate and delicate and yet vital question of retaliation against the Colonies. One of the main items of merchandise of Indo-African trade is at present the South African coal which is coming here in very large quantities for the consumption of Bombay mills supplanting Bengal coal almost altogether. There has been an import of coal worth Rs. 60 lakhs from Natal during the last nine months while last year during the same period we got coal worth Rs. one crore and twelve lakhs. South African coal is said to be cheaper as well as better than Indian coal and is used it is said, by 80 per cent of the local mills. It is suggested that our manufacturers should retaliate against South Africa by boycotting its coal. It is argued on the other side that this will be a blow to our industries which get the advantage of cheaper coal. We have forgotten that man does not live by bread alone. I have several times in these columns, referred with regret to the fact that our national, political and commercial policy comes several times to be based on £. s. d. only and has its history written in terms of Profit and Loss, as if we had to do with the balance sheet of joint-stock concerns and not with the affairs of a nation. The German coal magnates, who protested against the orders of France with regard to the coal deliveries and were court-martialled and heavily fined, did not surely think in terms of profit and loss. To them the national self-respect of the German nation stood higher than any calculations of profit and loss. If steps have to be taken by a nation in furtherance of its own rights and privileges and in consonance with its own national self-respect, no cold calculations should stand in the way. It presupposes that there must be a grim solid and staunch determination to fight out the issue.

THE SHIPPING BILL.

It is a welcome sign of the times that Mr. Seshagiri Aiyer has given notice of a Bill he is going to move in the Legislative Assembly to improve the prospects of Indian Shipping The Bill is intended principally to prevent foreign shipping companies from enticing customers by the system known as the deferred rebate system. This was practically an agreement on the part of commercial interests to extend all their patronage to a foreign concern as otherwise no such rebates would be given to them. The Shipping Bill standing in the name of Mr. Seshagiri Aiyer proposes this and other measures which may not be considered full-fledged but which are a great step forward for securing the stability and the future for the Indian shipping. Without harping back upon the past and upon the traditional history of this country when we had got a splendid mercantile marine of our own, one can well say that unless India has a very good fleet of mercantile ships all her agitation for industrial development and even Self-government loses half its force. It is sad to read that while this is before the Legislative Assembly and while signs and portnts are eseen throughout the country of a quickened Indian consciousness with regard to the necessity of Indian shipping, any response should be given or proposed to be given to the offer which is said to have been made by the powerful foreign combine of Lord Inchcape to buy over our biggest Indian shipping concern. It is true to a certain extent that sentiment cannot be imported in business and yet there is the necessity of full national sentiment for the shipping industry to the development of which the nation as such should direct its energies. The Indian people would, therefore, be failing in their duties if their only existing hope is taken away from them and given over to a powerful foreign combine which transaction, if completed, will mean relegation of the Indian shipping progress to the limbo of oblivion for another decade. The Indian shipping company whose affairs are thus being watched with interest by the country at large consists of some of our biggest merchant princes and financiers and they should see that national interests do not suffer even though there may be some immediate gains to the individual concern as such. It will be reclled how when a similar question arose with regard to an Iron and Steel Company, that concern was acclaimed by all as a national concern and it was clearly hinted that no attempt should be made to let it go from Indian hands. There is a difference, and rightly so, between what may be called national industrial concerns and ordinary industrial concerns and authorities connected with the former should consider them as a sacred trust.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 19.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Imports	—

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Feb 19,

Months.	To-day's Prices
February	—
March	15.57+06
April	15.50+07
May	15.47+10
June	15.29+05
July	15.23+10
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.03+09
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	13.61+10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 19.

Months	To-day's Prices
Feb	15.53—05
March	15.47—04
April	15.41—02
May	15.38—01
June	15.24—
July	15. 3—
Aug.	14.84+ 2
Sept.	14.47+ 3
Oct.	13.99+05
Nov.	13.82+05
Dec.	13.67+06
Jan.	13.67+06

Tone:—Quiet,

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Feb. 19.

G. Bengal	Good	8.90
" "	Fully Good	9.30
" "	Fine	9 70
No. 1 Oomra,	Good	11.05
" "	Fully Good	11.45
" "	Fine	11.85
M. G. Broach	Good	12.80
" "	Fully Good	13.20
" "	Fine	13.60
M. G. Scinde	Good	8.80
" "	Fully Good	9.20
" "	Fine	9.60

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 19.

Futures at New York	Mar.	28.53+14
	May	28.81+4
	July	28 29—1
	Oct.	25.92+1

New York, Feb. 19

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Mar.	15.47—4
	May	15.38—1
	July	15.13unch
	Oct.	13 99+5

London, Feb. 19.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 3/16 Dull
Bar Gold 77-9 Quiet,
Bar Silver Spot 30 3/4 Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 19.

Months	To-day's prices
February	16.66—09
March	16.78—12
April	16.93—12
May	17.08—12
June	17.13—12
July	17.28—12
August	17.38—12
September	17.48—12
October	17.05—10
November	17.60—10
Dec.	17.65—10
Jan.	17.70—10

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Newyork quiet.

Mid. Americans Spot Moderate business			16.13
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		—	17.50
New York, 11 a.m.	March	—	28 38
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	—	28 67
	July	—	28 16
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	—	28.38
	July	—	27.97

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Feb. 20.

A further rise of 4 points has been reported in New York futures. Liverpool closed 1 point lower. The American market is steady on general and commission Houses buying. For the present our market seems to have worked itself to a standstill and some new factor will have to wake itself felt in order to bring about a movement either way of any importance.

The Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 543. On selling by Marwari jobbers the values eased to Rs. 541½, from which point a slight recovery set in and the market touched Rs. 543½ on buying by a Japan House and offices. The rate at 4 p.m. ruled at Rs. 543. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 543. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 542½ and closed at Rs. 542½.

Fine M. G. Oomra opened at Rs. 483 for March delivery. and going down by half a rupee advanced gradually to Rs. 485½ on Japan Houses buying same straddle business was done by selling Oomra March and buying Broach April-May. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was nominally quoted at Rs. 393 whilst may at Rs. 399.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday and the inquiry was nominal.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6. P. M.)

Bombay, Feb, 20.

		Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May	542 1/2
F. G. Bengal	March	394
F G. Bengal	May	401
Fine Oomra	March	485

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 7 points up.

We have received the following cables dated the 19th instant from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool.

(1) "Our travelling man wires from Texas: Beneficial rains have taken place making conditions good."

(2) "Small market, long liquidation of near positions lack of buying power. New York, steady market, home and commission houses buying."

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

		Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May	543
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March	394
Fine M. G. Oomra	March	485
G. M. G. Southerns	May/June	544

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	430	413	395	380
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	505	490	475	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	535	520	505	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	520	505	490	—

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

	Year, 1922-23	Year, 1921-22
Receipts for the bi-week from 16th Feb. to 19th Feb. 1923	23,065	33,101
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1922 to 19th Feb. 1923	18,31,320	18,24,942
Shipments for the bi-week from 16th Feb to 19th Feb. 1923, Europe	6,581	3,551
China, Japan and Coast Ports	19,233	248
Total	25,814	3,799
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1923 to 19th Feb. 1923. Europe	4,06,215	2,89,423
" China, Japan & Coast Ports	8,99,331*	8,55,348
Total	13,05,546	11,44,773
Afloat in harbour Europe	5,624	8,046
China, Japan and Coast Ports	1,13,232	34,994

*Including 2426 bales for U. S. of America.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th Feb. 1923

Cotton	31,780 Bales
Wheat	86,93 Qrs
Linseed	9,152 "
Rapeseed	1,405 "
Sungellyseed	3,339 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	18,637 "
Castorseed	1,319 "
Rice	688 "
Myrabollams	4,153 "
Cottonseed	24,340 "
Mowraseed	2,015 "
Gram	729 "
Jawar	857 "
Masur	81 "
Barley	170 "
Bajra	2,727 "
Coal	2,774 "

2 Days Total

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

	Rs.	as	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	6
Tata	1	0	6
Elphinstone	1	1	3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches:—			
Rachael per lb.	—		
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	8	6
Hindustan per lb	1	9	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	6
Textile per lb.	1	8	6
Phoenix	1	8	6
Pearl	1	8	6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1	6	6
Elphinstone (Baldi)	1	9	6
Jacob (Four Minar)	1	9	6
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 6202-6203			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	3
Pearl per lb.	1	9	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	6
Longcloth X quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	—		
Kohinoor per lb.	1	9	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	6
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40:			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	7	6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	1	7	6
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1	7	6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1	6	6
Saltia—			
Century per lb.	1	8	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	9	6
Grey Drill Cenvary—			
No. 1125 per piece	15	0	0
No. 125 1/2 per piece	12	12	0
Dhooties:—7. 8 and 9 yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb,	1	10	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	6
Dhooties:— 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb	1	10	6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb	1	9	6
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills:—			
Standard per piece	6	15	0
Phoenix per piece	6	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	14	0
Hindustan per piece.	7	1	0
Check 5 1 2 lb. Grey Drill:—			
Textile per piece	7	2	9
Pearl per piece	7	10	0
Bleached Check:—			
Textile per piece	—		
Kasturchand per piece	8	3	6
Bombay United per piece	8	4	0
Black Check 5 lbs:—			
Textile per piece	9	0	6
Spring per piece	—		
E. D. Rachael	—		

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUATATIONS.

Bombay, 20th Feb 1923.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4
Bank Demand	1-4
Doe Acceptance 4 m/s	1-4 5/16
Fcs Demand	505
American Dollars	319
Honkong Dollars	169
Shanghai	237
Japan	154
Singapore	176 1/2

Market Steady

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Feb. 19.

	Rs.
Bars gold ready	24-15-6
Bars gold forward	24-14-6
Bars gold 2nd settlement	24-15-3
Bars silver ready	79-0-0
Bars silver 1st settlement	78-6-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement	78-9-0

EXCHANGE.

	Rs.
B. C. Rate—	
Bank's selling T T	1/4 1/32
Bank's selling D D	1/4 1/16
On London—	
Bank's selling T T,	1/4 1/16
Bank's selling D D,	1/4 3/32
Bonk's buying 3 M/st D A,	1/4 1/4
Bank's buying T T,	1/4 1/8
Bank's buying D D,	1/4 3/16
Tone of Exchange—	
Easy Market.	
On Paris—	
Bank's selling D D, Frcs	307
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs	547
Bank's buying D D, Frcs	537
On Japan—	
Bank's selling T T,	154 1/4
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P.	148 1/8
On Hongkong—	
Bank's selling D D,	169
On Shanghai—	
Bank selling D D,	237
On Singapore—	
Bank's selling D D,	176
On New York—	
Bank's selling D D,	315
London gold ready, sh.	87-9
London silver ready, d.	30-12
London silver forward, d.	30-9

Tone of Silver—
Quiet and Steady, India bought, Very little business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dollars	4.70 1/8
French Exchange—Frcs.	78.10
Swiss Exchange—Frcs.	24.90
Belgium Exchange—Frcs.	88.70
Italian Exchange—Liras	97.80
German Exchange—Marks	99,000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Rs.
3 1/2 per cent Paper	58
5 per cent War Loan	83
4 per cent. Terminable Loan	98
4 per cent. Conversion Loan	78
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds due 1928	100/6
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926	106
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932	100/6
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935	103/8
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974	67
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930	94/8
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974	67
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49,	94/8
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974	67

SHARES.

Market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of Bombay Stock Exchange:—

(Continued on Page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public protest meeting re. proposed increase in tramfares, the open compound, Habib Chawl, Dariastnan Lane, Masjid Bunder Road, 9 p.m. (S. T.).

Monthly meeting of the B. P. Congress Committee, 6 p.m. Krishna Building.

THURSDAY, February 22.

Khilafat Flag arrives. Public procession.

Dr. Annie Besant's lecture on "The Delhi Conference I. Programme for the Country" Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta to preside.

Sydenham College students' gathering, 5-30 p.m., Sir H. C. Dinshah to preside.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 23.

Dr. Annie Besant's lecture on "The Delhi Conference II. The Work of the Committees", at the Excelsior, Sir D M. Petit, Bart., to preside.

Public meeting re. Turkey's righteous struggle, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

KORE—Mr. Khunderao Vithoba Kore died at the Masina Hospital on the 19th instant of heart failure after a successful operation. Mr. Kore was a very successful merchant residing at Dadar. His charitable disposition was so well known that the precincts of his bungalow were daily flocked by needy sadhus and mendicants for alms which he freely distributed. More than a thousand people accompanied the funeral procession to the Cremation grounds. His death is deeply regretted. He has left behind widow and two daughters.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

All gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, except those empanelled in the part heard case under trial, are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday morning the 22nd instant at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.) instead of to-day (Wednesday) the 21st idem.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P and O mail steamer "Devanha" with the mails from London of 8th instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Saturday the 24th instant.

The P and O mail steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said at 12-30 p.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

A sample tin and packet of "Brighto" metal polish manufactured by the Advertising Agency, Mysore.

GHATKOPAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Enrolment in the Satyagrih Volunteers' list, as resolved in the Gaya Congress, has commenced. All are requested to enlist soon.

TELEGRAPHMEN'S UNION.

The Telegraphmen's Union, which is one of the six Unions under the management of the Central Labour Board, has been accorded official recognition by the Government. The Hon. Secretary writes that the Railway Companies have hitherto declined to officially recognise two of the Railway Unions under the Board. The Central Labour Board is under the management of the following among others:—Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad (President), Messrs. F. J. Ginwala, Solicitor, (Vice-President), S. H. Jhabwala, (Hon. Secretary), and C. Bhukandas, (Hon. Treasurer.).

FATIMABIBI ROGAY DISPENSARY.

The Fatimabibi Rogay Charitable Dispensary, during the month of January 1923 shows the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 8,930 of which 3,640 were males, 3,694 were females, and 1,596 children. Amongst them new admissions were 742, average daily attendance, was 297.

FIRE AT MANDVI.

In the early part of Tuesday morning a fire broke out in a three storied building situate at Bhajipala Street, Mandvi. The upper floors were used as residential quarters while on the ground floor there were shops. On receipt of information fire brigades from different parts of the city repaired to the scene and put out the fire in about an hour.

The building belonged to Tyebali Sirajudin. The total loss is estimated at Rs. 4,500.

The cause of the fire is not ascertained.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. S. W. Patil, L. M. & S., on "Consumption", to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.), in the Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee Hall of the Social Service League, Bombay. All are requested to attend the lecture.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The third monthly meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA TOURNAMENT.

S. M. L. Bean beat Parton 6—4, 6—2.

M. Fox beat J. A. Frost 6—3, 6—4.

U. D. Ranga Rao beat Tomonaga 6—3, 6—2.

R. D. England versus Driver. England got a walk-over.

Annett beat Bhagwat 4—6, 7—5, 6—2.

Bean and Mrs. Patterson beat Jackson and Mrs. Nelson 6—0, 3—6, 6—1.

R. A. Wagle and Mrs. Row beat Parton and Miss Kelly 7—5, 2—6, 6—2.

Okamoto and Fakuda beat Dastur and Jeejeebhoy 6—0, 7—5.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Queen's Road Courts:

No. 1. 5-15—E. Annett and Mrs. Swinhoe

No. 2. 4-15—M. Fox vs. S. Okamoto, followed by England and Miss Strangman vs. Bean and Mrs. Tylden Patterson.

No. 4. 5-15—Kumamura vs. Driver. vs. Bunbury and Mrs. Mac Ewan.

No. 5. 5-15—Okamoto and Mrs. Blunt vs. Pitt and Mrs. Cooper.

No. 6. 5-15-Wagle and Mrs. Row vs. Naoroji and Lady Tata.

BENGAL RELIEF FUND.

The following amounts have been received to the credit of the Bengal Relief Fund:

Lodge "Western Star of India"	.....	Rs. 101
M. B. Tiwari, Aden	.....	Rs. 5
B. C. Gupta & Co.	.....	Rs. 5

WILSON COLLEGE DAY.

"AN YEAR OF SUCCESSFUL ACTIVITIES"

The Annual Celebration of the Wilson College Day came off last evening at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpaty Road, His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, the Governor of Bombay presiding. There was a large gathering consisting of the professors and students of the College on the occasion. At the outset a programme of Marathi, Gujarati and Hindoostani songs was gone through.

Principal J. Mackenzie, then, after thanking His Excellency for the honour he had done them in coming to the College to preside at the Annual Gathering, in the course of his speech said:

"I may be permitted, to say a few words regarding one or two aspects of our work during the past year. We have had an exceedingly happy and useful year's work. I believe we have a body of students who are as eager in the pursuit of knowledge and of all those things which make for the building up of healthy manhood and womanhood, as are the students of any other College in India. I shall say nothing now of our work in the classes, but the reports of the activities which are directed by the students themselves gives a fair indication of the spirit which animates them, and of the variety of the ways in which they are finding expression for the spirit that is in them. We have here something which is as important as the classes themselves, for in the College societies the students are learning to form and express their ideas on subjects connected with their studies, and on the greater and more perplexing social problems which force themselves upon them. In the administration of the societies and in the conduct of their meetings they are acquiring business habits, and habits of mutual respect and consideration which will be of inestimable value to them when they go out into the world. In our gathering to-day we miss two members of the staff who have had to go out of India on sick leave—Mr. Maclean and Dr. Parker. Dr. Parker hopes to return in time for the opening of the College next term, and from the news which we have of Mr. Maclean we have reason to hope that he too will be with us by that time.

Our Honorary Principal, Dr. Mackichan, is with us in spirit to-day, and he has sent a message which I cannot read in full, but which will be printed in the Wilsonian. I shall read from it two short extracts. They will show you how deep is his interest in this College which owes so much to him, in its students, and in all that concerns it.

WORK OF COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

Mr. Parekh, a college student, next, read out the report of the various college societies. The report stated: "The premier Society of the College is the Literary Society, and we are glad to be able to report that all its ordinary activities have been successfully carried on throughout the year. It has carried through the publication of the Wilsonian, and it has continued to discharge with efficiency the difficult task of the management of the Reading Room. It has had a less full programme of meetings for the discussion of students' papers, and of lectures, than usual. One special feature of the Term's work was an Elocution Competition, in which a large number of members took part. The Gymkhana shares with the Literary Society the distinction of having all the students of the College in its membership, and of being maintained by a general levy. For some years it was handicapped by a heavy debt which it owed to the College Senatus. The four Societies which seek to foster interest in languages have been active during the year.

After narrating, in brief, the activities of the various College societies, the report, further stated: "The Historical Society has had an interesting programme of lectures on such subjects as the History of Institutions, Current Labour Problems, Dominion Fiscal Policy, the Population Problem in India.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency, after distributing the sports' prizes to the successful students of the College, then, said it was nearly four years after his arrival in this Presidency that he last addressed the students of the Wilson College. He thanked them for having given him another opportunity of coming there, before he went away from this Presidency. He had come across thousands of students all over India and he was in a position to say that there was no cause for being despondent with regard to their bright future. Referring to the bright future of students he asked them to remember that they could not have motion without friction and friction without motion. The great thing was to know and see that motion in its true perspective with confidence for the great task that was before them. He was asked to give them general advice on that occasion. The first thing he wanted to tell them about was "character." He thought there was a lack of originality amongst them in the choice of their careers. He would like to see diversity in the choice of careers; for he believed that they were going to be nation-builders par excellence. (Cheers.). There was scarcely a single career which had not openings in India to-day. For instance how few of the men in the colleges really intended to go out in the country-side and build up the art of agriculture, and they wanted the best of brains for that. Their Agricultural College in Poona was one of the best. If they only went to secure great fees and large salaries, they must remember that they would never become great men, but they must always take their chance in life. He, then, advised them to join the Auxiliary Force, so that they might learn discipline. He wanted them to be doers and not dreamers.

A vote of thanks to His Excellency brought the function to a successful close late in the evening.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

There is nothing of outstanding interest to record in the state of the market to-day which continues lifeless. Howrah and Clive just about maintained their opening prices and trade in them only amounted to a limited extent. Other jutes hardly came in for any dealings. Cottons remained steady both Dunbar and Kesoram maintaining their values. In coal Katras Jherriah after being wanted for some days recorded a deal at Rs. 107, otherwise there was no change in the position. The tea and miscellaneous groups attracted but little attention. Government securities are firm and meeting with a demand. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper 58/4, 4 per cent Conversion Loan (1916-17) 76/4, 5 per cent War Loan (1929-47) 83, 5 per cent War Loan (1945-55) 88/12.

Bank:—Alliance Bank of Simla ord 120, Central Bank 33, Imperial Bank fully paid 1290.

Railway:—Bankura Damodar River Railway 49/8, Burdwan Catwa Railway 48, Hoshiarpur Doab Railway 63.

Cotton:—Agra United 4/8, Dunbar 234, Kesoram 7.

Jute:—Barnagore pref 47, Birla 6/2, Clive 34, Howrah 43. Reliance pref 101.

Coal:—Doogdha 2/14, Katras Jherria 106, Lakurka 19/8, Pench Consolidated annas 14, Sathgram 11/14.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement 3/6, Hume Pipe annas 12, Indian Iron and Steel 52/8, Marshalls Sons and Co. 6/10, British India Corporation ord 8/2, Britannia Biscuit 6/4, Burma Finance 2/10, Madan Theatres 5/12, Howrah Oil 13/14.

Tea:—Bhatkawa 48/8, East India 85.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling three and thirty-one thirty-two pence and demand bells were one shilling four pence.

"THE LAST MONTH."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your to-day's leader you say "Before Mahatma came, if India had been given independence, she could not have benifitted by it, for her soul was chained..... The spread of Khaddar is the spread of spiritual freedom, which must precede political freedom., if the latter is to be a blessing, not curse." In these words you have uttered a truth, which many of us do not fully appreciate or understand, so I would like to draw pointed attention to it, and request you to elaborate and explain this single point more fully in your own inimitable and beautiful style.

If Swaraj is to be a bessing, firstly the slave mentality in the nation has got to be destroyed; and this we have succeeded to achieve to an appreciable extent. Secondly, the heart of the nation must be purged of its impurities. The curse of untouchability, the shame of the nation, the blot on our glorious *Sanskriti*, is still there. We have done very little to eradicate this evil from society. More concentrated effort is necessary, if we would bury this devil of untouchability. Thirdly we have got to cultivate thorough truthfulness, frankness, and fearlessness. Our leaders must be the living embodiments of all these qualities, if they would inspire these into the nation.

The division in the Congress and the consequent party warfare has revealed to what an extent we are lacking in the above virtues. Use of unseemly language, calling one's apponents fools and block heads, and other subtle, direct and indirect way of achieving party aims are not rare. The venom that was poured on the head of the bureaucracy is now emptied on one's own countrymen. The attempts to discredit Mahatmaji by spreading the tale of his melancholia are still fresh. Much can be said regarding many others. I do not want to pursue this unpleasant topic, but I do say that our public men one and all must be examplars in every respect, to the nation. If we are bent on mere political power, then all our efforts, the intense labour of Mahatmaji for eighteen months, the sacrifices of thousands of our countrymen will be in vain. The change of heart that we desire in the Government must be preceded by the same in us.

Without that Swaraj will be nothing but our own Indian bureaucracy in place of the present foreign one; and under it the condition of the people will be no better, if not worse. It is true that if we gain independence immediately, all our present leaders, will be installed as administrators, but some if not many will have to be turned out of office in the interests of the people.

That India may not see worse days, that there be no anarchy, but peaceful transference of power and equitable administration of the country, Mahatmaji suggested, rather insisted upon working up the constructive programme. Non-violence is the sheet shut anchor without which no unity among struggle, not merely for power but power and righteousness combined, i.e., good Government; and the constructive programme is designed to say in short, to develop, to cultivate the higher self if man and curb the lower. *Good Government is impossible without self-purification.* "A nation gets the Government it deserves."

Khaddar is the symbol of our economic freedom, of non-violence and the prosperity of the country. Khaddar is death to poverty and misery and life to the nation.—Yours, etc,.

MANILAL VADILAL CONTRACTOR,
Bombay, Feb. 19.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BREACH OF TRUST CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Ag. Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fergusson charged Alfred De Sa, with criminal breach of trust in respect of wearing apparel valued at Rs. 450 belonging to Mr. James Arthur Woodward and Mr. William Morris on the 10th and 12th instant.

Mr. James Arthur Woodward deposed that on the 11th instant the accused came to him and told him that he was an agent of the Diamond Jubilee Washing Company when he gave him a blue suit and other wearing apparel for cleaning. The accused said that he would return them on Monday but he called on him on the 17th instant saying that they were ready and took away Rs. 4 from him. He, then, lodged a complaint with the Police and recovered the property.

Mr. William Morris said that he also gave the accused two silk suits and a pair of flannel pants for cleaning purposes. The accused came to him on the 19th instant when he handed him over to the police. The accused had sold the two suits, which were missing, in the Chor Bazaar.

Mahomed Ali Umar, next deposed that the accused brought the articles to his shop in Chor Bazaar on the 10th and the 13th instant and sold them for Rs. 13 and Rs. 12 respectively.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 125 and to suffer a day's simple imprisonment.

CHARGED WITH RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Before the same Magistrate Mohamed Ali Umar was, next, charged with receiving stolen property. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default to suffer hard labour for two months.

CONVICTED FOR STEALING FLANNEL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Ag. Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Mahomed Sadak and Mahomed Rajaballi were charged with the theft or 96 yards of flannel valued at Rs. 48 belonging to the Government Surplus Stores.

Mr. Sorab B. Banaji, Bar.-at-Law defended accused No. 2.

The facts of the case have already been published in these columns. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced accused No. 1 to suffer one month's hard labour and accused No. 2 to a fine of Rs. 100.

NEW COTTON DEPOT AT MAZAGON

The new Cotton Depot constructed by the Port Trustees on their Mazagon-Sewri Estate is now practically completed in readiness for the removal of the trade next October. A portion of the Depot will, however, be occupied immediately by certain of the exporting firms. The inauguration ceremony will be performed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on Tuesday (the 13th proximo) at 5 p.m. A detailed programme will be published in due course.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION OF BUDGET.

The adjourned Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presiding.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi continuing the debate on the Bombay Port Trust Bill (second reading) said while he was not in favour of communal representation, he thought more chance should be given to Indians on the Board which was the principle underlying the reforms. It was a demand for representation on a quasi-Government institution which was overdue as Indians wanted to assert themselves. They wanted to be in majority if possible to make their influence felt. While the shipping trade paid only 30 lakhs to the revenue of the Port Trust, Import and Export trade paid as much as one crore, out of a total revenue of 2½ crores rupees; and was it not only proper that Indians should have more representation? He moved an amendment accordingly.

Mr. P. R. Cadell also spoke but his speech could not be heard.

Mr. Lalji Naranji said he would accept what was given by the Select Committee, as the Indian community was placed on the same footing as the Chamber of Commerce, but will at a future date ask for more representation.

Sir C. H. Setalvad spoke and the amendment was thrown out.

Mr. A. N. Surve's amendment adding the words "of whom one at least shall be Indian" to the clause that "two would be elected by the Municipal Corporation" was thrown out after some discussion.

The Bill was then passed.

LAW RELATING TO FERRIES.

Mr. Shaik Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the law relating to ferries in the Presidency. The Select Committee's report stated:—

"We understand that there are ferries situate either partly or wholly in municipal districts (partly if one end only of the ferry is in the municipal district and wholly if both ends are so situate) and we think that Government should have power to transfer such ferries to the municipality or municipalities concerned. As there may be ferries situate within the jurisdiction of *one* municipality or *one* district local board or of *two* municipalities or *two* district local boards or of *one* municipality and *one* district local board, jointly, we have provided for all these cases by substituting the expression "local body" for the words "district local board" in new section 2A which is inserted in the Act by clause 2 and have added an explanation to the section that "local body" means a district local board or a municipality.

We think that both Government and the local body in which a ferry is vested should have the power of exempting from the payment of toll. We have therefore substituted "including" for "save" under section 3 in the Schedule added to the Act by clause 3 and have added a proviso to new section 2A.

The Bill was passed after some discussion.

BUDGET DISCUSSION.

The discussion on the Budget was then taken up.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi while thanking the Government for the budget estimates which were of a satisfactory kind, so far as they went, objected to the increase under Excise. They wanted to see prohibition, established in the Presidency, and he wanted to know how the increase in the Excise revenue was derived. He did not think the explanation given, that there was a great deal of economy in the department which was responsible for the revenue, was satisfactorily. He complained that the Development Department which was getting very costly was not properly controlled by the Advisory Committee.

Mr. K. R. Godbole while thankful for the favourable budget asked what the village people were going to get in return for the land taxes and Stamp duties they paid. The roads were bad and the poor village people could not take their produce to the markets properly. He pleaded for better pay for village school teachers.

Mr. G. K. Chitale said this Council was not responsible for the policy laid down by the former Government, for instance the irrigation works etc. amounting to about 14 crores; there was the housing scheme for the suburbs costing about 29.5 lakhs, and so on. The present Council had to go on with those schemes although they were not responsible for those policies. They had a debt of 44 crores of rupees and it would be for them to consider whether it was right on their part to throw such a heavy burden on future generations for the next 25 years. The irrigation works on which they were spending monies would not be productive for some years to come. Taking their income of 14 crores, they had a permanent charge of 9.40 crores against it, leaving only five crores for their other requirements—6.25 crores were for the services, and there were three crores for other charges. He did not think that they would be able to forego their excise revenue next year, for without that they would not be able to meet their expenditure. They had also to meet large charges under the Compulsory Education Act. He did not think that they were going to have the millinion with the introduction of compulsory education. He was sorry, however, that among the 14 Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries there was not a single Indian and he was surprised that not a single competent Indian could be found in the Provincial Service who could be employed there. Unless there were increased association of Indians with Government he did not think that the Reforms had really succeeded. Increased association of Indians was essential for the purpose, and no progress whatever had been made in the Indianisation of services. This was their last budget, on which they could make their speeches, for he did not know whether they would be sent back to the Councils by the electorate.

Whilst he was not against borrowing he thought they had reached the absolute limit of financing large works by means of borrowed money and such a policy was frought with very great risks, and it was liable to make them bankrupt, by pledging the revenues of the Presidency, slender as they were.

Others also spoke before the House adjourned till to-day.

NOTEWORTHY ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.

Among the noteworthy items of expenditure in the budget for 1923-24 introduced by the Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence in the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday are the following:—

Land Revenue.—Compensation Under Land Revenue an increase of Rs. 43,000 is principally due to the provision for commutations of Kulkarni allowances.

Under General Administration—Staff and Household of the Governor, increase as compared with current year's budget is chiefly under:—(1) pay of officers, due to additional provision of Rs. 12,000 for a temporary additional Aide-de-Camp, (2) pay of establishment, due to increased provision of Rs. 16,000 under Body Guards establishment and provision of a new item of Rs. 4,000 for establishment to look after the Camp equipage of His Excellency the Governor and (3) contengencies, due to (a) an additional provision of Rs. 80,000 for Inauguration grant for furniture and carpets provided under standing orders in order to be placed at the disposal of the incoming Governor next year; (b) an additional grant of Rs. 34,000 for furniture for the new buildings at Government House, (c) provision of Rs. 12,000 on account of 50 per cent. increase in the normal animal grant for the purchase of repairs of furniture, carpets etc., (d) increase of Rs. 8,000 in the grants for household rates and taxes and other petty items and (e) provision of Rs. 25,000 for presents and charities by His Excellency the Governor which was hitherto provided under "47 Miscellaneous."

POLICE ADDITIONAL PROVISION

Under Presidency Police additional provision made for the following items:—(') increase in the strength of the Police Stations Investigating Staff etc. in the Bombay City; (2) increase in the strength of the armed police of the Bombay City (2nd instalment); (3) reorganisation of the Northcote Police Hospital, Bombay; (4) increase in the scale of rents for officers not provided with free quarters in the Bombay City; (5) rent of 120 rooms to be rented from the Development Department for the Bombay City Police.

Under Scientific Department—provision is made for a recurring grant of Rs. 2,900 to the Naggarkhana Museum at Bijapur and of Rs. 4,000 to the Satara Museum and for increase of Rs. 2,000 in the grant to the Natural History Society and of Rs. 5,000 in the grant to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for increasing its shelf-accommodation.

Under Education. Primary—The increase of Rs. 15,01,000 is due mainly to the following item of new expenditure:—(1) Provision for carrying out the recommendations of the compulsory Education Committee (16,00,000); (ii) additional provision for giving code pay to newly trained teachers etc., (Rs. 1,50,000); (iii) opening of four Government primary schools at Headquarters Police lines (Rs. 11,000); (iv) opening of a central primary school for Mahomedans in the Ratnagiri district. (Rs. 9,000), and (v) opening of five agricultural classes in selected primary schools in the Central Division (Rs. 7,000.)

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Under Medical Establishments,—The next year's estimate includes a provision of Rs. 15000 on account of the deputation of an Indian Medical Service officer of the rank of Lt. Col. to make investigation into the use of indigenous drugs. Under Hospitals and Dispensaries,:—The increase in the estimate for next year is mainly due to additional expenditure on diets and contract contingencies at all hospitals and dispensaries, especially in the hospital in Bombay City. Owing to the rise in prices of food it has been found impossible each year to keep the expenditure on diets and other contingencies within the limits of grants sanctioned for these purposes during past years and the excess expenditure had to be invariably sanctioned by Government and meet from Supplimentary grants. The grants have therefore, been increased in order to avoid the necessity for finding funds for unavoidable extra expenditure at the end of the year.

Under Medical schools and colleges,—Increase in next year's budget is due to the provision of Rs. 36,000 on account of the pay of the officer selected to be the Tata Professor of Clinical Medicine at the School of Tropical Medicine at Bombay. The scheme had to be abandoned owing to financial stringency but, as this officer had already been appointed, his salary had to be paid and he is being employed on very important—and valuable research work.

Under Agriculture, Co-operative Credit,—Increase in the budget for 1923-24 is partly due to the increase (Rs. 10,000) in the grant of the subsidy to the Central Co-operative Institute.

Under Industries,—The decrease in expenditure in the ensuing year's estimate is due to the curtailment of the activities of the Department consequent on the necessity for retrenchment and the transfer to the head 41, Civil Works of the provision for the Dapuri Workshops, partially counterbalanced by a provision of Rs. 1,80,000 for the British Empire Exhibition.

Under Miscellaneous Departments, Labour Office,—Increase in the ensuing year's budget estimates is due to:—

(1) Increment due to the Director, Labour office and his staff and (2) additional provision of—(a) Rs. 3,336 for calculating machines and (b) Rs. 3,465 for the appointment of an investigator at Ahmedabad.

Under Directorate of Information,—Increase in the next year's estimate is due to:—(1)increments due to the Director and his staff and (2) one additional clerk and three peons sanctioned to cope with the growing work of the Directorate.

GURU NANAK KHALSA COLLEGE.

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

It is reported that the authorities of the Guru Nanak Khalsa College at Gujranwala who had the College disaffiliated from the Punjab University two years ago when the Non-Co-Operation movement was its height have applied to the University for reaffiliation.

GANDHI DAY AT MADRAS.

EXHORTATION TO USE KHADI.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

The Gandhi day was celebrated here yesterday. A meeting was held on the beach over which Mr. V. L. Shastri presided. A good number of speakers from all parties spoke.

Mr. Ramdass, a leading member of the new party in Madras urged for unity, deprecated Mr. Satyamurty's idea that collecting money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund meant sucking the blood of the nation. Mr. Ramdas said time for election was far off. Sjt. Das would be going to Madras sometime in March. Meanwhile, he requested the people to defer judgment on the election programme and become members of Congress, wear khadi, enlist volunteers, and contribute money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

AT BENARES.

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, Feb. 19.

The eleventh Gandhi Day was observed here yesterday with a public meeting in the Town Hall. Babu Shiva Prasadji Gupta presiding. Speeches were made welcoming the ex-political prisoners, Shri Ramasoorat Misra and Prof. Ramdas Gour, formerly of the Hindu University and who were only recently released from Lucknow. Prof. Gour exhortel the audience to spread the use of khaddar. The chairman concluding the proceedings asked them to vote for the Congressmen in the municipal elections next month and to prepare for March 18th.

GANDHI DAY IN PAREL.

For the first time since the Dravida Rashtriya Sangha was established in Bombay a few days ago, Parel saw on Sunday last a set of enthusiastic Madrassee Volunteers hawking Khadder from door to door. From early morn till late in the evening, with only a short respite at noon, they were seen busily selling khaddar, enrolling members for the Congress, collecting money for the Swaraj Fund and persuading the South Indians resident in the locality to join the Sangha and take active interest to bring it up. The results were very encouraging.

MRS. NAIDU AT LAHORE.

INTERVIEWED BY "NATION'S" REPRESENTATIVE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived at Lahore on the 20th instant. An express telegram intimating her arrival was sent to the local leaders, but it was not delivered. She is visiting the Punjab at the express desire of Indian political workers as the best fitted person to heal the communal differences and acerbities between Hindus and Muslims in this province. She granted an interview to a representative of the "Nation" who questioned her on the Hindu-Muslim problem in the Punjab. She affirmed her faith in Hindu-Muslim unity and said that Mahatma Gandhi had specially entrusted this mission to her and that she was the fittest evangel to achieve this consummation. She emphasised the value of trust and mutual confidence and give and take on the part of both the communities and especially she emphasised the supreme desirability of each believing in the good intentions of the other. It was positively harmful to the common good of both the communities to be treading commonly on each others toes and strongly deprecated petty individual incidents being magnified into communal squabbles. She said that a round table conference of representative leaders of both the sides should meet as early as possible and study the predisposing causes of the outbreaks between the two communities and lay down certain rules by which both would consent to be guided.

She dwelt on the value of establishing local boards in each district, which would issue joint in functions in times of difficulties. She was very optimistic about the future relations of the two communities only if each tried to enter each other's skin and act in a spirit of mutual trust.

VIEWS ON LABOUR ORGANISATION.

Asked as to her views about the organisation of Indian labouring classes and the formation of a Labour Party she said; she was opposed to any organisation of labour on Western lines. She did not like the idea of labour being used as a political weapon and for political exploitation; otherwise she welcomed the formation of a Labour Party as an integral part of the Congress.

As regards her views on Mr. Das new scheme of Swaraj, she said that the scheme was an academic one. She paid a warm tribute to Maulana Azad's sterling patriotism and integrity of purpose and said that the Maulana's efforts were in the right direction and she strongly hoped that a compromise would be effected between the two wings of the Congress.

PT JAWAHARLAL ON COMPROMISE.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 20.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has made the following statement to the Press in answer to an enquiry regarding his attitude: "I fully endorse the compromise resolution of the U. P. Congress Committee and trust that it will bear fruit in bringing nearer the two sections of the Congress and produce an atmosphere of charity and goodwill without which we can do little effective work."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, Feb. 20.

The Western disturbance is feeble and has given a few light falls of rain and snow in Kashmir, North-west Frontier Province and North-east Baluchistan. Conditions are unsettled in the North of the Peninsula and rain has fallen at a few stations in Orissa, South of Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Madras, Deccan. Nagpur has had half inch. Sambalpur and Kurnool each a quarter.

Forecast:—Estension in Orissa and into South Bengal and North Madras coast.—(A. P.).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, February 21, 1923.

INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY?

The hollowness of the claim of the Legislative Assembly to represent the nation has once again been demonstrated to the world by its failure to demand and secure from the Government of India the formulation of a definite and comprehensive policy regarding the Indianisation of the Commissioned ranks of the Indian Army. When these self-styled "representatives of the people" are not themselves truly anxious that the authorities should formulate such a policy or that the Indianisation should proceed with as rapid a pace as is possible consistent with efficiency, is it any wonder that the authorities should be reluctant to move rapidly in the matter? While some members of the Assembly complained of the want of confidence which both the Government of India and the Secretary of State were showing towards the Assembly, the latter as a whole failed to demand that it should be placed in possession of the correspondence which has passed between the Government and the Secretary of State on the subject. When such is the sense of self-respect shown by the Assembly, it is idle on its part to expect that its protests and representations should be treated with greater consideration than is being shown to them.

Some of the members appeared to have been overwhelmed with the magnitude of the concession announced by the Commander-in-Chief and were profuse in their thanks, but they did not stop to think what the "boon" actually amounted to. The Commander-in-Chief told the Assembly that there are at present 120 infantry units and 21 cavalry units in the Army. Of these only eight are to be Indianised—and, that too, not immediately, but as vacancies occur therein. According to Mr. Kamat there are 3,200 British officers in the Indian Army. If eight units are Indianised completely, only about 150 of these officers will be replaced by Indians. Will this step bring the country in any way nearer the goal it has in view? Moreover, the Commander-in-Chief has warned the Assembly that it should not construe the step as anything but an "experiment." There is no promise held out of any progressive scheme of Indianisation to be completed within a definite period of time. The whole thing is left to the future—that is to say, chance. This is not what the nation has been demanding. What the nation demands is the formulation of a definite scheme of Indianisation of the army, to be completed within as brief a prescribed period as possible. What the Government are doing is to throw a sop to the nation and keep their counsels as to the future to themselves.

Mr. T. E. Moir indulged in a libel on the nation, when he asserted that no Indian army, in the past history of India, had succeeded in repelling foreign invasion. One has only to refer to the army of Chandragupta to prove the falsity of this libel. As pointed out by Mr. Ginwalla, India is not the only country which has to defend herself against a foreign foe Indian soldiers, both before and after the advent of the British, have shown that whether as soldiers or as generals, they can hold their own against non Indians. It is only the systematic repression of the genius for military leadership during the present regime that has prevented the country from shining before the world as it should. The nation cannot rest content with the bauble thrown at it by the bureaucracy, but must insist on the formulation of a definite and comprehensive scheme of rapid Indianisation of the army. The lamentable but not surprising attitude of the Legislative Assembly is merely another reminder to the people that the political salvation of their country cannot come through the Reformed Councils and that they must carry on the struggle along the line indicated by their great leader until Swaraj, and nothing less than Swaraj, is attained.

THE LEAGUE AND THE RUHR.

The French assert that in acting as they do in the Ruhr they are merely enforcing the sanctions contained in the Versailles Treaty for the failure of Germany to honour the same. The intervention of the League of Nations, therefore, they contend, is out of question in the present connection. But if circumstances are found to arise out of the application of these sanctions, which seriously menace the peace of Europe, if not of the entire world, is the League to remain impotent and should the situation be left to drift to the inevitable disaster? We do not believe that the constitution of the League, defective as it is in several respects, provides no remedy for a state of things such as has arisen in Europe to-day. As pointed out by M. Branting, the Swedish Prime Minister, Article XI of the Covenant of the League makes an explicit provision for the reference of a question like that of the Ruhr to the League. This Article says that every member of the League has "the friendly right to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations on which peace depends." Lord Curzon has sought refuge under this very Article in referring the question of the ownership of Mosul to the Council of the League, though he has little right to pretend that the retrocession of Mosul to Turkey would occasion such an upheaval as would "disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations on which peace depends." On the other hand, the situation in the Ruhr is becoming more and more a menace to the peace of Europe as days pass by. Any moment the spark of any untoward incident in the Ruhr may set ablaze not only the countries immediately concerned, but all European countries and for the matter of that the entire world, once again. France may be within her legal "rights" in demanding her pound of flesh, but the safety of other nations also must be taken into consideration at the same time. Hence, it is imperative that the machinery of the League of Nations should be set in motion to avert the catastrophe which is looming ahead. Dr. Fisher's proposal in the House of Commons that the League should be invited to appoint a commission of experts to report on the capacity of Germans to pay reparations and upon the best method of effecting such payments, is a sane one and must commend itself to all reasonable people.

The scale of reparations to be demanded from Germany was not fixed by an impartial body of experts, but by parties directly interested in screwing out as much as possible from the defeated country regardless of the latter's capacity to pay. Even in the Reparations Commission there has not been unanimity. The British representatives have from the beginning maintained that the demands have been pitched too high and it is a sheer impossibility that Germany can ever pay the enormous sums demanded. World opinion also, including that of impartial America, has expressed the same view of the reparations demands. Hence, as Mr. Lloyd George said during the debate, the French move is calculated to rouse the suspicion that she aims not so much at getting her dues as at crushing an inconvenient neighbour and at the permanent occupation of the Ruhr Valley.

THE BRITISH SURRENDER.

While Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons expresses his inability to make any statement regarding the outcome of negotiations between his own Cabinet and the French Cabinet in connection with the French offer to assume control of a railway line in the British zone in the Ruhr, report comes from Ruhr itself that it has been decided by the British to hand over to the French military authorities a small section of the railway which skirts the extreme north-west edge of the British zone. It is thus plain that the British Cabinet has agreed to make a surrender to the French aggression. The Cabinet's excuse is, no doubt, that if it had not yielded it would have meant the end of the Entente. But is the price which Mr. Law and his colleagues are paying—the blow to British prestige through sacrifice of principles and practical abetment of French excesses—worth the preservation of the Entente? The Cabinet would do well to realise that the Entente, like peace, may be bought at too high a price. If the Cabinet disapproves of the French aggression and realises that the British nation as a whole heartily condemns it, the only honourable course for it to adopt is to wash its hands of the business and recall British troops from the Ruhr, as the United States did. Have the bonds of amity between the American and the French nations suffered as a result of the American withdrawal? Why should Mr. Law and his colleagues fear that Anglo-French relations—by which we mean not the relations between a few politicians on either side, but the bonds between the two nations—suffer as a result of British withdrawal? If the French politicians ignore British counsel they should be prepared to act for themselves without British support. The so-called neutrality which Britain is maintaining in Ruhr while not helping her or the victim of French aggression in any way, is calculated to undermine her reputation for fair play in the eyes of the world.

Notes of the Day

India and Palestine.

The Jerusalem correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian Commercial", in a despatch dated the 16th January, gives the following picture of commercial activities in the capital of Palestine and Jaffa:—

New commercial centres are to be built in Jerusalem and Jaffa. At Jaffa building is in active progress and 150 stores and upper floors for offices will be completed within a few months. The Anglo-Egyptian Bank is advancing loans against the mortgage of the premises. At Haifa there is a perceptible commercial activity due to the weekly arrival of immigrants from Eastern Europe. These immigrants bring with them the products of the countries from which they emigrate. Last week a Rumanian ship discharged thousands of cases of petroleum from Rumania belonging to immigrants. The same steamer discharged 180 waggons of timber for Haifa and Jaffa merchants.

The African and Eastern Trade Corporation of London has opened large stores at Haifa, with depots at Jaffa and an agency at Jerusalem. The stores are divided into several departments such as provisions, hardware, building materials, clothing. This firm is now supplying many agricultural groups and is affording buying facilities.

Are there no Indians with sufficient enterprise who will proceed to Palestine and investigate the possibilities of direct trade between that country and India? The potentialities of the development of that country are immense, as enterprising financiers and commercial houses of all nationalities in Europe are finding. Why should not enterprising Indians, who have already made their mark in Arabia, Persia, East and South Africa, the Straits Settlements and China, divert a little of their attention to the trade possibilities of Palatine? We have little doubt that they will be able to hold their own in competition with businessmen of other nationalities. The existing trade between India and Palestine is not inconsiderable and it is sure to swell as years pass Should not Indians seize th opportunity?

Mosul and the League.

The "New Leader" wries:—

"The critical stage in the Turkish negotiations has been reached at last, for Mosul has been discussed in a debate which seems to be final, and no agreement has been reached. Lord Curzon bases his claim, so far as we understand him, on the right of conquest, and this has at least the merit of honesty. It is hard to grasp his further point, that a province in which the large majority of the population is Kurdish naturally belongs to the Arab State of Iraq. Kurds are neither Arabs nor Turks, but if we may judge by their conduct during their determined rebellion of last summer they very strongly object to British rule. So, by the same test, do the Arabs. Lord Curzon is amusingly innocent on the subject of oil, and he tells us that he has never in his life conversed with an oil magnate. That, if we remember rightly, was always Mr. Lloyd George's department. There is evidently in these matters a nice division of labour. The Foreign Office preserves its aristocratic pose; the vital matters are left to Downing Street. We wish we could applaud Lord Curzon's offer to refer the dispute about Mosul to the arbitration of the League of Nations. Unfortunately the Council of the League has already settled this question. It assigned (or such is the polite fiction) the mandate to us. Plainly, with that decision on its record, it cannot be regarded as an unprejudiced court. For the rest, the majority of the Powers represented on the Council are formally at war with Turkey. Arbitration is the sound procedure, but no unprejudiced person would expect the Turks to be satisfied with anything less than a neutral court."

Phillipino Republic?

There was a great deal of jubilation among the reactionaries in India and England when the Americans refused to grant the Phillipinos their demand for complete Swaraj. Even as it is, there is a great deal more of self-government in the Phillipinos than a Moderate Co-operator in India can ever dream of. Philipinos have not to bear the burden of an army of the most highly paid foreign civil servants in the world. They are not spending nearly sixty per cent. of their revenues on maintaining an army. The Phillipine Senate has now resolved, with the concurrence of the House of Representatives, that the United States Congress be asked to authorise the Phillipine legislators to make arrangements for the holding of a general election of delegates to a constitutional assembly to prepare, discuss and adopt a political constitution for an Independent Phillipine Republic and to determine what kind of relationship should exist between the Government of the United States and the Phillipine Republic. The resolution also demands that the Assembly should exercise the functions prescribed by the constitution and that steps should be taken to transfer the government to the Assembly It is for the United States Congress either to refuse or grant the demand of the Phillipinos. The political convention is called for the purpose of clearly stating what kind of republican government the people desire and to embody the terms thereof in their demands. We do not know whether the U. S. Congress will be more liberal in its outlook now than it was before. Of course, the interests of the American millionaires and the trusts they control have to be taken into consideration before even the liberty of subject nations is discussed.

Indian Shipping and English Shipowners.

A special cable to the "Statesman" from its London correspondent states that "English shipowners express strong disapproval of the new Indian shipping scheme on the ground that it is commercially and financially impracticable—even impossible." What these shipowners mean by the "new Indian shipping scheme" is difficult to make out, since there is no definite scheme as such as yet before the country. But very probably the reference is to Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar's proposal in the Legislative Assembly which seeks to train Indian youths in shipping with a view ultimately to build up a strongly organised Indian mercantile marine. Why English shipowners should view with disfavour this patriotic enterprise on the parts of Indians passes one's understanding. We are told by these disinterested (!) critics that the scheme is "commercially and financially impracticable—even impossible." Why it should be so is not explained. Is the art of navigation unknown to Indians or against the genius of the nation? As to the "commercial and financial impracticability" of Indian enterprise, if English shipowners were a disinterested party in the matter, Indians would have listened to their view; but they are not. One can easily see that the real ground of objection of these shipowners to an Indian mercantile marine is that of their own selfish interests. They let the cat out of the bag when they observe: "It is also felt to be an unwarrantable interference with the existing lines, which serve India well and efficiently." It is because these shipowners feel that their own interests will be menaced by an independent Indian mercantile marine that they seek to prevent the fruition of the scheme by discrediting it beforehand. We are not surprised to be told by these shipowners, who have enjoyed the monopoly of Indian trade and shipping all these years, that any Indian enterprise will be an "unwarrantable interference." But India is alive to her own vital interests and is determined to see that they are no longer subordinated to those of any alien capitalists, however powerful and grasping.

The Public and Tramway Fares.

The struggle which took place in the Municipal Corporation over the question of tramway fares and the tactics adopted by the champions of the Tramway Company's shareholders on Monday do not redound to the credit of those concerned. The President, unfortunately, before vacating his chair, refused the off-made request of the Nationalist Municipal Party to take up the Tramway question early, and thus in a measure to relieve the tension in the Corporation Hall. The demonstration by the public in the Corporation Hall on this question was the first of its kind, and is not likely to be the last, as public feeling is more and more awakened. We are not very much perturbed about the final result; for if the present Corporation can sanction an increase in defiance of public opinion, the new and more representative Corporation can repair the wrong to public interest. But what we are concerned with is the callous disregard by the Corporation of the public good. Some of the members seemed to resent the very presence in the Corporation Hall of a large number of citizens of Bombay who are after all the people concerned with the question. However that may be, we trust the remarkable demonstration of public feeling on the matter on Monday will bring home to the Corporation the wisdom of leaving the settlement of the question to the new Corporation, if not of bowing to the popular demand.

Sericulture in Japan.

The rearing of silkworms and manufacture of silk are ancient industries in India and Indian silk fabrics were as much in requisition at the court of the Caesars as the famed muslin of Dacca. As a consequence of the industrial revolution and the apathy of the Government, the industry withered and would probably have given up the ghost but for the attempt, tardy and belated though it was, to nurse it back to its former state of health. Japan has been more fortunate in the respect of the readjustment of her economic life, for she has had a national Government. We published recently from our Tokio correspondent a summary of lecture on "Sericultural Education in Japan" by Mr. Govind Rao of the Sericultural Department of Mysore. Japan contributed about 14 per cent. of the total quantity of raw silk produced in the world forty years ago, but, to-day, her production stands at fifty-four per cent. This phenomenal development is due, no doubt, to the national genius of the people for delicate and patient work and the active encouragement of the State to the industry by subsidies, free distribution of disease-free mulberry seed and by a network of institutions imparting instruction in sericulture. The personal factor, however, of the enlightened interest taken by the late Empress of Japan and the present Empress in this national industry, by personally carrying on the rearing of silkworms must have contributed not a little to spurring the people to put forth their best endeavour. *Noblesse Oblige* is a beautiful saying, true of all countries, but especially of a country like India where the form of Government is still personal. The silk industry of France dates from the planting of mulberry trees by Louis XI. and if the rulers of Mysore and Cashmere, which lay great store by the development of the silk industry, could follow where the Empresses of Japan have led, it is sure to strike the imagination of their subjects, to the great good of the States. The Government of India and the Indian States have much to learn from Japan in the matter of developing indigenous industries and it is to be hoped that Mysore will exploit to the full experience gathered by Mr. Govind Rao, in his two years' stay in Japan.

A "PSYCHOLOGICAL BLUNDER."

LL. G. ON RUHR OCCUPATION.

EXPLOITATION, NOT REPARATIONS, FRANCE'S OBJECT.

WARNING OF IMPENDING REVOLUTION IN GERMAHY.

APPEAL TO RESCUE FRANCE FROM DISASTER & APPROACH AMERICA.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

In the House of Commons, to-day, the Whips were exceedingly active, and for the first time the united strength of Opposition was arrayed against the Government on the occasion of a joint Liberal (namely, Asquithians' and Lloyd-Georeans') amendment to the Address to the Throne of 14th February. The debate, to-day, centred round the Ruhr situation, and revealed firm opposition to the French measures.

Mr. Lloyd George was the most prominent speaker in favour of the motion, and he described the occupation of the Ruhr as a "psychological blunder" of the first magnitude. Mr. George dwelt upon the danger of revolution in Germany and scouted the idea that the French measures were actuated by a desire to secure reparations. He declared that the situation had developed even beyond the French Government's conception and said that the plans which had been carefully matured in the *Quai d'Orsay* for years had now gone astray, and France was improvising a new exploitation which would require 400,000 men instead of 40,000.

Mr. Lloyd George entreated the Government to rescue France from disaster and to approach America. Then Britain and America would approach France.—Reuter.

GERMANY & REPARATIONS.

PROPOSAL TO INVITE LEAGUE TO APPOINT EXPERTS' COMMISSION.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 19.

In debate on the Address to the Throne in House of Commons, Dr. Fisher, a membe of the late Government, moved a joint amend mend of the Asquithian and Lloyd Georgia Liberals, proposing that the Council of the League of Nations should be invited, with out delay, to appoint a commission of experts to report upon the capacity of Germans to pay reparations, and upon the best method of effecting such payments. While expressing the view that the overwhelming opinion of the House and nation was that Government should not be associated with the French occupation of the Ruhr, Dr. Fisher declared it was very desirable that the understanding between France and Britain should be preserved. He said that it would be lamentable if this great comradeship in arms were to be broken upon the little rock of the debt collecting expedition. He did not agree that the objective of France was military.—B. O. W.

What he thought concerned British public opinion was the possibility that Germans would be asked to pay a sum quite out of their reach and that this might be made a pretext of occupation of indefinite duration.

Lord Robert Cecil (Conservative) hoped the House would not adopt any policy without having regard to the practical result which might accrue therefrom. He emphasised that no European question could be dealt with satisfactorily unless Britain retained her friendship with France and not only with France but with all countries. He declared that the disappointment of the French regarding reparations was not unreasonable but very understandable. He was convinced that this question would eventually have to be settled by the League of Nations.

FRANCE'S VIOLENT STEP UNNECESSARY.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that the resolution was not to be regarded as a vote of want of confidence in Government. He agreed with the Government's opinion that it was extremely desirable that France and Britain should march together. Friendship for France did not mean, however, that British should approve every act of every French Ministry. He did not propose to use one word of criticism of any action taken by the Premier because he knew his difficulties. There was nothing in the reparations situation demanding such a violent step as France had taken.

Mr. Lloyd George reviewed the proposals made by his late Government which had been refused by M. Poincare, and pointed out that very liberal proposals made by the new Government had been likewise refused. He believed in the justice of reparations, but if the present step failed reparations were gone, and if it succeeded the cost would be so great that reparations would be irrecoverable. One could only come to the conclusion that the original plan of the French had failed and that they were now improvising a new objective, a new exploitation and new methods. Was that to be more successful, he asked, or was it going to develop still further?—B. O. W.

MR. LAW'S "WAIT AND SEE" POLICY.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Mr. Arthur Henderson and Sir John Simon supported the amendment and the latter concluded by requesting Mr. Bonar Law to ask France in plain terms what her object was in entering the Ruhr and what she expected Germany to do as a condition of withdrawal.

MR. LAW REPLIES.

Mr. Bonar Law replying said that the only point on which the Government difered from the Opposition was that though the Government differed from France, they did not think that the interest of the world would be helped by taking up an attitude antagonistic to France. He denied that the occupation was wickedness and pointed out that Mr. Lloyd George, two years ago, sent an ultimatum to Germany threatening to occupy the Ruhr. He recalled the fact that France would not listen to the suggestion of intervention of the League of Nations in August last; she was less likely to listen to it now. Her pride was involved in the question and therefore, the intervention of the British would be regardea as hostile byFrance; thus, the League would be used as a means of mobilising the world opinion against France. (Liberal cheers.) The Government decided to strengthen the League of Nations; but with America, Germany and Russia outside it, what would become of it, if the hostility of France and probably Belgium and Italy was also incurred. (Ministerial cheers.) Mr. Law denied that there was any written or spoken word of the representative of the American Government suggesting America's willingness to intervene in quarrels of Europe. He suggested that waiting in the hope of an opportunity of intervention would be better than intervening at a time when harm was bound to result.—Reuter.

It was obviously difficult to keep troops in Germany while action with which we disapproved was going on, but in the interests of the *Entente* they should remain as long as possible.—Reuter.

AMENDMENT REJECTED.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The amendment was rejected by 305 votes to 196.

BRITISH DISCUSSIONS WITH FRENCH

LEAFIELD, Feb. 19.

Answering a question in the House of Com mons, Mr. Bonar Law said that the British Government had discussed certain proposals with the representatives of the French Govern ment, but he would prefer not to make any statement about them until a late stage.—B. O. W.

BRITISH HELP TO FRENCH.

SECTION OF RLY. HANDED OVER FOR TRANSPORT OF COAL.

LEIFIELD, Feb. 19.

It is understood that Lieut-General Si Charles Godley, Officer Commanding the Bri tish Zone in the Rhine, has arranged to hanc over at 3 o'clock, this afternoon, to the French military authorities, for transporta tion of coal from the Ruhr, a small sectio of the Grevenbroich-Duerne Railway whic skirts the extreme north-west edge of the Bri tish zone. Slight alterations in the boundar of the British zone which are thus involved will be made later.

The question of facilities for the transpor of the French troops and supplies by othe railways running through the British area still the subject of negotiations between th British and French Governments.B. O. W.

BAN ON GERMAN CABINET MINISTERS.

SECRET VISITS TO RUHR TOWNS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Berlin.—The "Lokalanzeiger" says that despite the French prohibition against the German Cabinet Ministers, visiting the Ruhr, the Minister of Railways, General Groener, recently paid a visit, when he conferred with railway officials regarding the French taking over a section of the railway in the British zone. It was decided to carry on as far as possible, but not under French orders.

The Prussian Minister of the Interior, Herr Severing, also recently visited the Ruhr.

Reuter cables from Paris stating that the French papers announce in this connexion that General Degoutte has examined the question of fining or otherwise punishing Ruhr towns thus secretly visited.—Reuter.

RE-ENGAGEMENT UNDER FRENCH OR DISMISSAL,

OFFER COUPLED WITH THREAT TO RHINELAND CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Dusseldorf.—The Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission has issued a 48-hour ultimatum, ordering the Rhineland Customs officials to decide whether they will accept the offer to re-engage under the French or dismissal. It is understood that strong pressure is being brought to bear to make them re-engage, including the offer of guarantees and protection, or, alternatively, wholesale expulsions.—Reuter.

KOREA & JAPAN.

WIDESPREAD CONSPIRACY UNEARTHED.

FORMOSA DEMANDS SELF GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, Feb. 17.

A widespread conspiracy of Korean revolutionsts to blow up leading Government structures, including the offices of Governor-General, and residences of high officials also of the Bank of Korea, has been unearthed at Seoul by the Japanese police detectives. The Police raided the headquarters of the revolutionists who were found in cellars protected from outside by triple trap-doors. They kept the police at bay with revolvers but were overcome after an hour's hard fight. The police succeeded in arresting 13 ringleaders, seized more than 50 bombs, found the list of names of 63 conspirators who decamped immediately.

BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS.

Recently Korean revolutionists are reported to have posted placards in front of the Japanese stores reading: "anybody buying Japanese goods from these stores shall be shot to death. "*Osakamainich*" reports that the Korean Products Encouragement Society, composed entirely of Koreans, asked permission to hold a demonstrations in Seoul against using Japanese goods, but the authorities refused on the ground that such meetings would disturb peace and order. The Maruyama Police Superintendent of the Governor-General of Korea says the boycotting movement against Japanese goods began in 1919 when the Koreans refused riding even on Japanese rickshaws, but the agitation soon died.

Another problem that is vexing the authorities is that the Formosans are clamouring for Self-Government. Three natives, under Tsaipeihua, amillinair merchant, arrived to ventilate the grievances and petition the Diet that a Colonial Parliament vested with legislative financial power be established at Formosa. The Japanese police are keeping a strict watch over the Koreans and Formosans entering Japan, also their activities here.

POLISH-LITHUANIAN DISPUTE.

BOTH SIDES APPEAL TO THE LEAGUE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Both sides in the Polish-Lithuanian dispute have telegraphed to the League of Nations. It appears that trouble arose when the Poles advanced to the line of demarcation drawn by the League last week. The Lithuanians contended that the Poles were proceeding beyond the League line and violating Lithuanian territory. They took prisoner sixty Poles.—Reuter.

OCCUPATION OPERATIONS IN RUHR.

BILL IN FRENCH CABINET FOR SUPPLEMENTARY CREDIT.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Paris.—The Minister for Finance is submitting to the French Cabinet a bill providing for a supplementary credit of 115 million francs as expenses for the occupation operations in the Huhr Valley, during January and February.—Reuter.

GERMAN POLICE REFUSE TO SALUTE FRENCH OFFICERS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Essen.—The police here have again struck, following the disarming of their sections by the French. It appears that the question of the Germans' saluting the French officers is the main source of trouble.—Reuter.

MORE RAILWAY CRASHES IN THE RUHR.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Cologne.—Illustrating the enormous difficulties of the French in maintaining railway services, engines crashed, into a French passenger trains in two instances to-day, causing serious damages and injuries and blocking up of lines.—Reuter.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN THE RUHR.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Paris.—M. Poincare in a statement to the Foreign Affairs Committee said that the French and Belgians had occupied 2,800 square kilometres in the Ruhr and 14,200 out of a total of 14,500 coke furnaces capable of producing eighty thousand tons daily. In consequence of sabotage 283 high officials had been expelled from the Ruhr and 55 from the Rhineland. These had been replaced by officials of lower rank. Seventy trains were at present running daily in the Ruhr compared with 1,200 before the occupatio.n, but progress was being made. One thousand and twenty-six trucks of coal had up to now been removed to France and Belgium.—Reuter.

PONTABINSON DISASTER.

Paris.—The station-master and the signalma of Pontabinson station have been arrested connection with the recent Paris-Strassbour train disaster.—Reuter.

U. S. NATURALISATION LAW.

INDIANS DECLARED INELIGIBLE.

PLIGHT OF INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Washington.—In the case relating to Bhagat Singh who obtained a certificate of citizenship in Oregon several years ago, the Supreme Court to-day ruled that a high caste Hindu of "Full Indian blood" was ineligible for American citizenship on the ground that he was not a "free white person" within the meaning of the law. The Supreme Court decided on November 13th that Japanese were not eligible for naturalisation in the United States.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Washington.—The Attorney General of California says that the Court's decision places the Hindu residents of the State of California under anti-Alien Law and affects large tracts of land they own and lease.—Reuter.

INDIANISATION OF ARMY.

"DAILY GRAPHIC'S" VIEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

In a leading article on General Rawlinson's announcement the "Daily Graphic" says it is a noble refutation of the charge of jealous enemies that India is ruled and kept subject by the British army. It refers to the outnumbering of British by native troops whose discipline and loyalty would set an example to almost any homogeneous army in the world. It asks will Pax Britannica and freedom from invasion continue when India is left to defend her rule herself and concludes that the answer to the question whether the Indianised battalions will maintain former proud traditions unimpaired is an answer to the question whether India can wield her own sword.—Reuter.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN U. P.

QUESTION IN COMMONS RE. RELEASE

LONDON, Feb. 19.

In the House of Commons, to-day, replying to Sir Percy Newson, with regard to the release of political prisoners in the United Provinces, Earl Winterton said that in view of varying conditions in different provinces, it would not be practicable to request local Governments to refrain from exercising their discretion with regard to the release of prisoners until the result of this release was known.—Reuter.

RECRUITMENT OF 30 OFFICERS FOR I. M. S.

REASON FOR OFFERING SPECIAL TERMS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir John Hewett, Lord Winterton said that the offer of special terms on which thirty officers were recently recruited for the Indian Medical Service was necessitated by a serious shortage of European officers in the Service as the result of a failure in the supply of candidates since the war.—Reuter.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR OPENED.

LONDON, Feb. 19

Everything, from heavy chemicals to artificial flowers, was represented at the Britis Industries Fair at White City the opening of which this morning was attended by larg crowds, including Australians and South Africa can. The King and Queen were the in terested visitors and inspected stalls. Th Queen accepted a set of rattles for her grandson from the French presiding at the Indian stall. 50,000 buyers from the Oversea and a quarter million British business me had been invited to attend the Fair to whic 12,000 firms had contributed millions of ex hibits.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Viscount Wolmer stated that imports of the United Kingdom from British India in 1922 amounted to £47,680,000 sterling, and exports to British India from the United Kingdom amounted to £92,938,000 sterling including £1,317,000 sterling worth of foreign and Colonial merchandise. He also stated that in the retail price of tea there was only fractional difference from that of a year ago, and it corresponded in that respect with the wholesale price together with duty. Wholesale prices of sugar recently advanced very sharply. He expressed the opinion that an official enquiry was at present premature, but the Board of Trade was very carefully watching the course of markets.—Reuter.

It is officially announced that Lieut. General Godley has been promoted to the rank of General to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement from service of General Neville Macread.—B. O. W.

The King had an audience with Lord Peel at Buckingham Palace to-day.

It was stated at a meeting of the Provisional Emergency Cotton Committee presided over by Sir Charles Macara to-day that the latest returns stocks of yarn held by spinners showed things were rather worse than better and the question of curtailing production was more pressing than ever.—Reuter.

In a match in the League Second Division, Wolverhampton beat Bradford City by 4 goals to 1.—Reuter.

At the National Sporting Club in a fifteen rounds heavyweight contest Soldier Jones of Canada outpointed Albert Lloyd of Australia.—Reuter.

PALESTINE ARABS.

PROTEST AGAINST NEW CONSTITUTION.

RESOLVE TO BOYCOTT ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The Palestine Arab delegation in London has received a cable from the Executive of the Arab Congres of Palestine protesting against the new constitution and expressing unanimous determination to boycott elections, declaring that the new legislativ tions, declaring that the new legislative council will not represent the overwhelming majority of Palestinians and is calculated to enhance the already very perturbed conditions in Palestine.—Reuter.

TEMPORAL POWER OF CALIPH.

SHUKRY BEY SUGGESTS RESTORATION.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Constantinople.—Shukry Bey to whom reference was made in a message from here yesterday, recently published a brochure advocating restoration of the temporal power of the Caliph.—Reuter.

SHUKRY BEY'S BROCHURE ON SULTANATE & KHALIFATE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY REJECTS PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S DEMAND.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Constantinople.—An Angora message states that the National Assembly there have rejected the demand of the Public Prosecutor for the suspension of Parliamentary immunity in the case of Shukry Bey, Deputy of Afium Kara Hissar, whose brochure on the subject of the Sultanate and Khalifata caused a stormy scene in the Chamber some weeks ago. —Reuter.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN CAIRO.

RESIDENTS OF THE LOCALITY FINED.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Cairo.—The area in which a bomb was thrown on February 12th resulting in the death of one Greek and injury to two British soldiers has been fined £180. The Egyptian local subjects resident in the area are obliged to contribute.—Reuter.

FIFTH TEST MATCH

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Durban.—When the fifth test match wetween the M. C. C. and South Africa was re sumed to-day, it was sunny after the rain the night before and the wicket was easy. England made 201 for 9 wickets. The start was sensational, England losing four wickets for 26 runs; then Russell and Sandham got together and carried the total to 102 for 5 wickets. The score was 111 for 7 when Mann, in a dogged innings, helped Russell to bring the total to 148 for 8. The day's play ended with Gilligan and Russell playing lively cricket. Their scores were and 90 (not out) respectively. Russell was magnificient and the mainstay of his side. Sandham mde.—Reuter.

M. C. C. BEATS AUCKLAND

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Auckland.—The M. C. C. beat Auckland by an innings and four runs. The M. C. C. had made 365 in their first innings, Chapman contributing 108. Auckland were all out for 178 in their first innings. Freeman took 7 for 87 runs. Auckland followed on and made 183 in their second innings, Freeman taking 5 wickets for 71.—Reuter.

LUXOR TREASURES.

FINDS OF UNSURPASSABLE VALUE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Luxor.—Treasures of immense richness piled up in the annex to Tutankhamen's shrine room include a great golden box, six feet high and four feet long. Nothing like it has ever before been discovered. Should it be found to contain Canopic vases, and if it is Pharaoh's jewel casket, the richness of this discovery may exceed anything which the most sanguine could amagine. There are also innumerable boxes, unguent jars and wine vessels. Striking treasures are two beautiful statuettes of the King standing on a lion. They are heavily encrusted with gold, and each stands about a foot high.

Excavators have found in one of the boxes a mass of splendid jewellery heaped in glittering pile with much inlay work on gold. Chariots in the annex were found, dismantled with bodies covered with gold plates richly chiselled with coloured inlay work in glass and semi-precious stones.

One of the most interesting finds is a litter for bearing the sacred boat in procession. Such a relic as this has never been found before.

Mr. Howard Carter is of the opinion that examination, registration, photography and treatment for the removal of these treasures

GENEROUS GIFT FOR PROVIDING HOSPITAL.

Bai Dhunbaiji Pestonji of Gholwad who is on a visit to Dahanu has made a generous offer of Rs. 7,000 for providing a hospital block, which is a long felt want. It will form a part of the Girdhardas dispensary of Dahanu.

"NAVJIVAN" TRIALS.

SJT. KALELKAR SENTENCED.

SJT. RAMDAS GANDHI WARNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 20.

In the security proceedings of "Navji-wan's case Sriyut Ramdas Gandhi was discharged with a warning and Sriyut Kalekar sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment.

THE TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 20.

Mr. Ramdas Gandhi, the third son of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. D. B. Kalelkar presented themselves to-day before Mr. H. M. Willis, First Class Magistrate, Ahmedabad in response to the summons issued against them under section 108 I. P. C. to show cause why they should not be bound down each for as 500 to preserve good behaviour for one year.

The court room provided in the office of the District Magistrate was crowded to overflow. Rao Bahadur Girdharilal, Public Prosecutor, Ahmedabad represented the Crown. The case was treated as a warrant case and order issued against the accused under sec. 112 I. P. C. were explained. A summons was also, issued for the production of the original manuscript of articles complained against.

Mr. Kalelkar made the following statement: "I am the author of the articles mentioned in notice served on me. Owing to almost continuous absence from Ahmedabad of my friend and colleague Shrijut Ramdas Gandhi I have been the actual editor and manager of the "Navjivan" and so as such I am wholly responsible for the publication of the said articles. I must frankly confess that I am one of those who consider it their duty to spread disaffection against the present system of Govt. I am only sorry I have not been charged under section 124A. I must decline to give any security". Before Mr. Ramdas Gandhi proceeded with his statement the Public Prosecutor stated that he had received instructions from the Government not to press the charge against Mr. Ramdas Gandhi as Mr. Kalelkar admits the authorship of the articles and takes all responsibility. He should not be asked to execute bond and let off with a warning and should be asked not to associate any more with the paper.

Then Mr. Ramdas Gandhi made the following statement: "I undertake the responsibility of the publication of the articles mentioned in the summons. I associate myself with the position taken in his statement which you have had the privilege to hear from my esteemed colleague as regards the charge against us. I must decline to give any security."

Mr. Ramdas further in reply to the prosecutor's observations regarding the warning stated that he would not take the warning if given but would proceed with his work and continue his association with the paper and the Court was at liberty to punish him with a view to save further prosecution.

The Magistrate in pronouncing judgment sentenced Mr. Kalelkar to one years's simple imprisonment. Mr. Ramdas Gandhi was discharged with a warning.

Mr. Kalelkar was garlanded and greeted by numerous friends and pupils.

BURMA KHILAFAT SECRETARY ARRESTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Feb. 20.

Maulvi Usman Khatib Sahib, Secretary Burma Provincial Khilafat Committee was arrested this afternoon under section 124 A. It is not known what exactly the speech or writing was which had occasioned this arrest. The gentleman was widely known here and his arrest is causing public excitement. The gentleman was arrested in his shop and was unperturbed right through when taken into custody.

COMPROMISE RECOMMENDED

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee at a special meeting held on Sunday evening unanimously elected Mr. K. Santanam as its president and adopted a resolution recommending compromise between the various parties of the Congress. A sub-committee was appointed to confer with the members of the Provincial Congress Committee individually and report the result thereof to the All-India Congress Committee to take necessary steps in view of the political situation in the Punjab created by the arrest of Lala Dunichand and others.

PARSI MARRIAGE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

An interesting Parsi double wedding took place this evening when two of the sons of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Madan were married, Mr. Jehangir Madan to Miss. Lily H. Surveyor and Mr. Pirosha Madan to Miss. Piroja F. Madan of Bombay. The ceremony was performed in Galstaun Park and was attended by a large number of guests of all communities.

NUMEROUS MEDICAL MEN and EMINENT OCULISTS have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

C15576D

RAILWAYS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

(BY CHANDRIKA PRASAD.)

In this article I propose to deal with the large demands which the railway administrations are making for capital outlay on the open lines of State Railways. I strongly hold that the demands should be closely scrutinized and sufficient safeguards provided to check extravagance and waste of public money, which are at present going on under the unchecked administration of experts. The undue increase in the expenditure has led to the enhancement of rates and fares which is resented to by the public. The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, have very correctly protested against the Railway Board, as at present constituted, being entrusted to spend 30 crores of loan funds under the capital programme, I fully admit the necessity of providing as early as possible the actual needs of open lines for rehabilitation and improvement to meet the demands of traffic, but I am not satisfied that the money is properly spent.

Acworth Committee's Error.

The Report of the Acworth Committee began with a statement (pare 25) that "for years past, even before the war, public opinion in India has constantly complained of the entire inadequancy of the Indian railway system to meet the needs of the country." This statement is only partially correct so far as the period after war is concerned. It is not quite correct for the previous periods. It has unduly emphasized an unreasonable demand of railway administrations for additional funds for capital outlay, which the stress due to the war is made to cover up. The statement therefore requires amplification, rather modification. The Railway Committee fell into a serious error by mixing up the loud complaints of the recent war periods with the old chronic complaints of the pre-war days. These latter complaints referred to

(1) Shortage of 3rd class carriages for mela traffic.

(2) Shortage of goods wagons for coal traffic or for rushes of export grain and seeds during the well-known busy season. Before the war Indian public did not complain of the "entire inadequacy of the Indian railway system." This has no doubt been the cry of irresponsible non-Indians who want to pile up the railway expenditure without regard to the consequences to India—people who are busy with the exploitation of India, without taking any risk on account of the railways. Future expenditure of the railways largely depends upon a clear understanding of the position. As the statement of the Railawy Committee referred to above is likely to be misunderstood and might lead to unnecessary heavy expenditure, it is necessary to examine the facts and place a clear statement before the public. Before the war there was no restriction to ordinary revenue expendtiure on the State railways. They were also given ample funds for capital outlay under the recommendation of the Mackay Committee of 1908. Surely between 1908 and 1914 there was no complaint of insufficiency of funds for any kind of railway work. Government liberally supplied whatever funds were demanded by the railway administrations during that period.

Messrs. Howard and Kisch of the India Office gave the Acworth Committee actual figures of grants spent on betterments after 1908—see pages 24 and 165 of volume IV of the Committee's Report. The amounts were

£ 8,700,000 ... ... in 1908-9
£ 7,203,000 ... ... in 1912-13
£11,020,600 ... ... in 1913-14
£10,500,000 ... ... in 1914-15
Rs. 16½ crores ... ... in -919-20
,, 25½ ,, ... in 1920-21

Major A. D. G. Shelley told the Committee (Question No. 3109) "on the whole Government was providing sufficient money for the wants of open lines" for the ten years before the war.

The railways had ample funds for the open lines before the war. Then how is it that th whole machinery got crippled between 191 and 1919? From the Railway Board's Administration Reports we learn that a larg number of engines. carriages, wagons, rails etc., were sent away to Mesopotamia for war requirements. This evidently is the main cause of the sudden shortage of stock in India, coupled with the stoppage of material from England during the war period Had the stock not been sent out from India, the complaints of inadequacy would not have been so loud as they were.

The complaints embodied in para 25 of the Railway Committee's Report refer mostly to the recent years or to the period during the late war while the few complaint for the periods before the war referred to occasions of rushes of traffic during what is known as the busy season when the railways are called upon to carry exceedingly large quantities of grain and seeds for export to Europe in a short time. The single complaint of Sir John Hewett for 1911-12 referred to a temporary congestion which was due to a mamine in Western India. Many of the complaints referred to the difficulty of moving coal, iron, or manganese ore. The coal difficulty was well known but the other complaints were mostly due to the war, aggravated by the action of the railway authorities in dismantling certain lines and sending away engines, carriages, wagons, rails, etc., to Mesopotamia, when India was already short of stock and had great demands for the movement of troops on account of the war in Europe and subsequently on the Afghan border

Feverish Haste.

The responsibility for the inadequacy of the facilities is not with the Finance Department. The railway administrations in majority of the cases were probably themselves unprepared with regular plans for doubling the lines, or strengthening the bridges or remodelling the station yards. The complaints of the public refer more to the recent periods than to the periods before the war. The chronic complaints of the Indian public are those about the shortage of 3rd class carriages and overcrowding of passenger trains—complaints due entirely to neglect of the railway administrations.

India did not ask for the undue haste with which new railways were pushed on between 1884 and 1900; that haste is more or less responsible for the short equipment subsequently complained of. In this connection I would refer to the evidence of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale before the Welby Commission. He described it as "feverish haste" with which the progress of railway construction was prosecuted, starving more useful things like irrigation canals, sanitation. education, etc., killing all indigenous industries, transporting raw material to the big ports and conveying imported goods from foreign countries to the internal ports of India. The Indian complaints did not go to the extent of "the entire inadequacy," which came to the fore only during the recent years when some of the lines were broken up, rails, engines, carriages, wagons, and other material were sent away to Mesopotamia, and the train services in India were largely curtailed owing to the reduced stock and employment of the remaining stock for the conveyance of troops and war material either to Mesopotamia or to the Afghan border, with utter disregard to the needs of India and Indians.

Present requirements of the country do need the doubling of line in some places, strengthening of bridges, facilities for working in busy yards, additional carriages and wagons. These must be provided. Necessary funds have already been voted under the grant of 150 crores for the five years. The railway administrations are, however, themselves responsible for sending away the stock and material to Mesopotamia when they were already inadequate to meet the every day requirements of the country; and for postponing current repairs and renewels without setting aside funds out of revenue for such works, before declaring surplus profits for distribution among the shareholders—a procedure contrary to the commercial law and practice.

Before 1914 delays to traffic did occur but they were only occasional during *Melas* or what are known as the busy seasons for export of grain and seeds. Much of the delay and inconvenience was due to mismanagement of stock already provided. Goods traffic was eventually carried in almost every case before 1914. If it was not carried, what became of it? Beyond one single statement, no evidence has been produced to show that grain or other material perished in the country; on the contrary statistics show that even articles like bones were carried in large quantities for Europe. Moreover we have an indisputable proof that the exports of grain and seeds were so excessive that the prices in India went up beyond the means of a large mass of the people.

Except during the periods of wars in 1878 79 and after 1914 to 1919 the railways were allotted more money than was actually necessary. It is not right to say that the railways were always starved for funds. On the contrary the control exercised by the Finance Department was the only check on the extravagance of the Railway Administrations (see para 53 of the Acworth Committee's Report.)

The delays in the supply of rolling stock material are due to the wrong policy of bureaucrats, which still necessitates the obtaining of such material from England and foreign countries. Had the railway workshops in India been fully equipped with machines and had educated Indians been trained in the mechanical arts, all that difficulty and upsetting of Budget grants would have been automatically avoided. The difficulties were mainly due to English stores not reaching India within the financial years for which funds were allotted. These difficulties should not occur if the rolling stock be completely manufactured in India. Arrangements are now being made to obtain Rolling stock from Engineering Companies in India but a good deal in this matter can be done by the railway administrations in their own workshops.

Large demands are made for capital outlay on additional equipments and betterments on the open lines. Large amounts have been already spent yearly on those betterments from 1892 or even before; still the demands for betterments are greater and greater. They are no doubt due to some extent to development of traffic. They may be due also to railways having been hastly opened in large lengths with insufficient equipments in the first instance. But as the amounts required appear to be so large that the Government can not meet either from railway revenues or from barrowed funds, it shows that the railway system has been carried beyond the means and resources of India. This calls for a halt and caution in further capital expenditure.

The capital outlay on betterments is recorded as under:—From 1892 to 1900 2180 lakhs. From 1900 to 1901 to 1906 to 7 4112 lakhs. In 1907 to 1908 Fro m1908-1909 to 1920-21 149,09 lakhs. For the next five years a grant of 150 crores has been sanctioned by the Legislative Assembly. The causes for this unquenchable thirst of the open lines for additional funds require investigation. It will be interesting to know what amount India received from the War Department for the stock and material supplied to Mesopotamia and what is the estimated cost of replacing the same at the present rates.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Sir George Lloyd visited the League of Mercy Home at Byculla this morning. In the afternoon His Excellency presided at the annual gathering of the students of the Wilson College and Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attended the annual meeting of the womens' Council at the Sydenham College of Commerce. In the evening Her Excellency accompanied by the Hon. Lady Maxse and Capt. Rawstorne A. D. C. left for Udaipur and His Excellency accompanied by Captain Carmichael A. D. C. left for Navapur.

Her Excellency received H. H. the Begum Saheba of Janjira at Government House on Monday afternoon.

His Excellency addressed the Legislative Council at the Town Hall on Monday afternoon.

RACIAL DISTINCTIONS BILL.

FINAL READING IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 19.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to discuss Government motion for consideration and passing of Racial Distinction Bill and other official legislative business. Sir Malcolm Hailey leader of the House, was presen to pilot the Racial Distinction Bill.

Replying to Sir Montague Webb who dre attention to fact that the tariff valuation of paper was twice the current, market value thus resulting in imposition of double the import duty sanctioned by the Legislature, Mr Innes said that Government had issued notification on Saturday last revising th valuation in view of fall in price. Si Montague Webb then asked whether in view of general fall in prices Government would examine various valuations to see that the duties imposed on articles did not greatly exceed those sanctioned by the Legislature. Mr Innes said that the question raised a wid issue. If valuation were to be reduced on fall in prices, then they ought to be raised when there was rise in prices

Replying to Mr. Ahmed Bux Mr. Burdon Army Secretary said that question of admission of Indians to the commissioned ranks the Artillery Engineering and Air Force Services was still under consideration.

Replying to Mr. Ginwalla, Mr. Burdon, Army Secretary corrected a misstatement made by him on a previous occasion and said that there was no statutory authority under which standing army is maintained in India and that it is being maintained under the inherent power of the Crown.

Mr. Samarth:—Has the attention of the Auditor General been drawn to the expenditure incurred on the standing army in India.

Mr. Burdon:—I don't think the Auditor General has overlooked it.

Dr. Gour:—Is the Government aware of the fact that revenues are not to be used under the Government of India Act except to the extent autnorised by that statute?

Mr. Burdon:—Certainly.

Dr. Gour:—Then it follows that if the Crown was the power of maintaining an army the Crown has not got the inherent right of pledging the revenues of India except to the extent provided by the statute and that statute makes no provision for the maintenance of army in India.

President:—I did not notice any tone of interrogation (laughter).

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer:—In the self-governing colonies has the inherent power of the crown ever been used for the purpose of maintaining a standing army"?

President:—The Army Secretary is not responsible for the administration of His Majesty's overseas dominions.

CR. PROCEDURE CODE.

Sir Malcolm Hailey next moved a bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, European Vagrancy Act 1874, Indian Limitation Act 1908. and Central Provinces Courts Act 1917 in order to provide for the removal of certain existing discriminations between the European British subjects and Indians in criminal trials and proceedings be taken into consideration. As this motion means doing away with the stage of the appointment of the select committee of the House the Home Member explained that in making his motion the Government had no desire to rush through the measure. The fact was that the majority of the non-officials whom he had consulted had told him that they would prefer not to have a select committee. The Bill proposed to enact a compromise and in any case even if a select committee sat on it amendments would be moved in the house. These amendments of which notice had been given by some members touched not only details but affected in some cases the whole basis of the compromise. He had been particularly careful to watch public opinion outside since the publication of the bill. No public body had made any representation to the Government. He had, therefore, to confine to the opinion in the Press. He had found a general recognition in the Press regarding the advance made by the Bill on the present position and at any rate he had met nowhere with a demand that further assimiliation be given to the measure. He thought public opinion would be generally satisfied if the house proceeded with the consideration of the Bill. The Government did not put any extravagant claim about what the bill was likely to effect. They did not regard it as a final or a permanent solution of the controversy which had so greatly troubled their predecessors. The Government regarded it only as an advance, more valuable because it was attained by a compromise and mutual sacrifice between the two great communities. The solution had in fact proved that there was in this country statesmanship which had helped them not only in regard to this difficult question but which would also help them in the solution of many difficult problems which they might have to face in their political future. (hear hear). Continuing the Home Member said there had been criticism that in certain respect the bill modified the recomendations of the committee at the instance of His Majesty's Government. They were told that it was due to the instructions of a reactionary Secretary of State, unfriendly to India. The instructions given by His Majesty's Government were in accordance with the requirements of the Government of India Act, and he spoke in all sincerity when he said that these instructions would have been given under the circumstances by any Government which preceded the present Government at home. These instructions are not evidence of any change of policy or any new angle of vision in regard to India. They are simply the result of calculating advantages of the alternatives in respect of imperial questions of great importance.

PRIVILEGES OF COLONIALS.

The Committee had recommended the withdrawal of the existing privileges from the subjects of dominions. The sure motive of the Committee could not have been to legislate reprisal and His Majesty's Government had weighed the consequences of the withdrawal and the retansion of the privilege to colonials and had put forward their demand as providing an instrument of negotiation in order to persuade the dominions for a speedy solution of the position of Indians in these parts. The question was whether this offered an effective instrument. The position of Indians could be favourably settled only by two methods. Firstly by presenting a threat to the dominions the consequence of which might be serious to the dominions. Secondly by a method of persuasion and good will. Now if they excluded the Colonials they would be affecting the Colonials whose number in this country was very small and this reprisal would not touch the dominions seriously while on the other hand it would harden them against the Indians settled in those countries and might do harm to their cause. It were these calculations which His Majesty's Government had considered in issuing their instructions. He did not say that the House should not protest against those decisions of His Majesty's Government to which it took objection but he was anxious that the questions before the House in connection with the Bill should be considered on its merits without prejudice against His Majesty's Government. He hoped the House would realise that under the bill Indians would enjoy an improved criminal procedure, that the Government was give the power of appeal to prevent miscarriages of justice in important cases which had agitated the Indian public, and that the bill would make Europeans take interest in seeing that justice was fully administered. Concluding the Home Member reiterated that the Government did not put any extravagant claim for the Bill and hoped that practical common sense of the house would prevail to close now a long chapter of the past, (loud applause).

Sir Devaprashad Sarabadhikari said that the Assembly had been scoring a succession of great gains.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer pointed out that the Committee had not quite succeeded in putting down all possibilities of miscarriage of justice. He observed that higher authorities had interfered with their bill and also did not see even from the Home Member's speech how concession to colonials was going to help the cause of Indians overseas.

Bakshi Sohah Lal enumerated the enqualities which were still proposed to be perpetuated even under the Bill. Dr .Gour hoped he was voicing the unanimous feeling of the non-official benches when he protested against His Majesty's Government's interference in setting aside the unanimous recommendation of the Committee regarding the definition of the European British subjects. They could not willingly accept the new definition imposed by the Secretary of State but they had to accept it because in the circumstances in which they were placed they could not but accept it.

There was a general demand for closure and when put to vote the House agreed to the second reading of the Bill with one dissentient voice that of Mr. Agnihotri and adjourned for lunch.

COLONIALS AND INDIANS.

On reassembling after lunch the Assembly proceeded with final reading of the Racial Distinctions Bill.

The main discussion centred round Mr. Agnihotri's amendment urging the exclusion of Colonials from the definition of the European British subject. Mr. Agnihotri emphasised that the definition was against that proposed in the much paraded compromise and that it actually placed White Colonials above the Indians in Criminal Procedure.

Mr. Rangachariar said they should teach a lesson in magnanimity to the people outside.

Dr. Gour did not think that they were agreeing to the definition from any spirit of magnanimity but on account of sheer helplessness. They would reject it if it were a practical proposition.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas deprecated that they were agreeing to the definition out of helplessness. They ought to realise the position of His Majesty's Government and accept it on the basis of correct understanding of that position. He hoped the house would realise that if they showed duo consideration to the difficulties of the British Government, they would press it with an added force to meet their wishes in other directions. They must view the matter from the position of practical proposition.

Sir Malcom Hailey observed that Mr. Jamnadas has touched the real issue. Depriving the colonials of existing privileges might do harm to the cause of Indian overseas and in any cas it would not do good. The effect of tht acceptance of His Majestys' decision would be that Indians would create a favourablt atmosphere in England. He was sure if they could create a favourable atmosphere in England it would have some effect in creating bttter atmosphere in the colonies as well.

DISABILITIES OF MAGISTRATES.

In view of the general demand Mr. Agnihotri withdrew his amendment.

After some more amendments had been withdrawn, discussion next took place on the motion of Mr. Agnihotri urging the deletion of the provision which placed disabilities in the way of the second class and the third class magistrates trying European British subjects.

Sir Malcolm Hailey pointed out that it was generally admitted that all the three classes of Magistrates did not understand the English language and were not acquainted with the English ways of life and thought. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Venkatapathiraju urged that whipping be abolished for Indians as well or retained both for the Europeans and the Indians.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said as soon as the bill was passed the Government would proceed to enquire regarding the punishment of whipping on the lines recommended by the committee. Mr. Raju's amendment was negatived.

After this a series of amendments were moved and all of them were rejected the Government not speaking on any of them. At 6 p.m. the Assembly had given consent to 15 clauses of the bill when Mr. Rangachariar in view of the lateness of the hour moved adjournment. The president pointed out that for the last two hours the discussion went off in such a way that the Government did not feel the necessity of speaking on the amendments and the discussion was only confined to the movers themselves. He advised individual members of the house not to occupy time on matters which apparently did not meet the wishes of the House. Mr. Agnihotri:—It is very difficult to find out unless the amendment is moved (laughter).

The Assembly then adjourned till tomorrow.

"The Mantri, Wadhwan Kelvani Mandal, Vinaya Mandir, wires from Rangoon announcing a donation of fifteen thousand rupees to the Mandal for the Bal Mandir Buildings."

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 20.

The Legislative Assembly devoted another sitting to-day to the consideration of non-official bills. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, the Leader of the National Party made his appearance to-day after a long and unavoidable absence and was greeted by his friends. Half a dozen questions were asked by Mr. Billikhan.

Mr. Bray said the Princes Protection Bill had not yet received the assent of His Majesty. When the Act came into operation the question of introducing amending Bill would be duly considered if and when it became necessary.

Mr. Mullah said it was not expected that the cost of Mr. Sastri's dominion tour would cost more than what was sanctioned by the Assembly. Mr. Sastri's report would be soon published. It was not intended to send a similar mission to South Africa. The report of the Fiji deputation was under consideration and the report of the British Guiana deputation was being printed.

Mr. Burdon said "The Secretary of State's orders on the military requirements Committee had not yet been received."

Dr. Gour presented the report of the Select Committee on his bill for abolishing imprisonment as mode of enforcing degree for restitution of conjugal nights. The Select Committee has notified the Bill which made it impossible to execute any such decree. In case where the decree holder is a husband the Committee has amended the measure by providing that decree for restitution be not enforced by detention of either patry in civil prison. This would leave attachment and sale of property as the only method by which such a decree could be executed against a wife.

STATUS OF MUKHTARS.

Mr. Abdul Kassim moved for a select Committee on his bill which proposed to amend the Criminal Procedure Code with a view to give legal status to Mukhtars for practice in Criminal Courts. Mr. Abdul Kassim said that Mukhtars were recognised legal practioners but in case of criminal courts discretion was vested in such courts to refuse permission to Mukhtars to appear in the court generally such permission was granted but in some cases it had been withheld.

It was to remove this disability in the way of Mukhtars that he had brought forward this bill. He wanted for Mukhtars nothing more than what they enjoyed at present but only wanted that Criminal Procedure Code should accord them legal status to appear before Criminal Courts as a matter of right and remove the existing ban under which they had to depend upon the good-will of magistrate.

Dr. Gour and Henry Stanyon opposed the motion. The bill, they said, did not provide proper precedure to carry out the desired object which should be achieved not by amending section four of the Criminal Procedure Code but by Executive order of High Court. The Bill would only create more cofusion without improving substancially the position of Mukhtars. Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. Harchandrai on the other hand explained that the bill adopted the right procedure. The disability was placed in the way of Mukhtars from appearing before criminal courts without permission of such courts and its removal could be achieved only by amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code. They said the question was not whether Mukhtars were desirable as legal practioners or not but whether they would like the continuance of a system which led to favouritism by leaving court discretion to refuse permission to this class of practitioners.

Sir Henry Moncreiff Smith pointed out that Government while sympathetic would in such matter be guided by the opinions of the Local Governments concerned. Balance of opinion of such governments was against the Bill and the Standing Committee attached to the Home Department had also advised Government to oppose the measure. He admitted that generally Mukhtars wer oempetent men but by enacting the Bill they would give absolute right even to incompetent Mukhtars to appear before magistrates thereby bringing down high standard of legal profession and also leading to determination of standard of professional morality.

Mr. M. J. Chowdri pointed out that this class existed mainly in Bengal, Bihar, Orisa and Assam. In almost every criminal court in Bengal day after day criminal cases were being conducted by Mukhtars and the only question before the House was whether they should not allow by law, Mukhtars absolute right to appear on this court rather than depend on the good-will of the courts which in some cases abused their discretion and showed favouritism. The motion for Select Committee was eventually put and carried by a majority.

(Continued from Column 6.)

tion of commissioners who must be trained judicial officers. Mr. Raza Ali welcomed the Bill in spite of its imperfections.

The Hon. Mr. Innes admitted that the Bill was imperfect but pointed out the difficulties of drafting one for the first time in India and suited to Indian conditions. Time would no doubt bring to light the imperfections of the Bill but it was now an experimental measure. Mr. Innes assured the House that when Government would address the Local Governments they would draw their attention to the importance of exercising the greatest care in the selection of commissioners. Sir Umer Hayat Khan thought the Bill was a one sided measure and Lala Ramsarandas, an employer of labour, gave his whole hearted support to it. Mr. Samaldas urged government not to delay the consideration of the question of compensation to Indian lascars and seamen. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, a member of Bombay Millowner's Association and Sir Arthur Froom of Bombay Chamber of Commerce also gave their support to the Bill. Mr. Chadwick briefly acknowledged the cordial reception accorded to the Bill. The Bill was then taken into consideration clause by clause.

MAHARASHTRA P.C.C.

APPEAL TO BOTH PARTIES.

TO WORK OUT CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

POONA, Feb. 19.

The Congress Publicity Bureau, Poona wires:—

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee's general meeting was held on the 18th instant. An election to vacancies of President, office-bearers and Executive members was effected. Prof. Puranjpe was elected president, Messrs. Vaidya, Dastane, Ashtaputra and Samant as Vice-Presidents and Messrs Deo, Altekar, Marathe and Harolikar as Secretaries and Tulpule and Shet Kisandas Tikamdas as Treasurers were elected.

A resolution was passed appealing to both the parties to work out the constructive programme in order to reassure and keep up the proper understanding and good feeling.

A committee was appointed to take steps for the completion of the Tilak Swaraj Fund and volunteers, the quota of rupees one lakh and one thousand respectively. A Khadr Department and a Publicity Bureau were opened.

A resolution was passed to the effect that the report published by Mr. Mahajan under his signature was not that of the Provincial Committee as it was not sanctioned in any Committee and was, at it stood, full of bad taste, incorrect and irrelevent statements and matter.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 19.

Five non-official resolutions figured on the agenda when the Council-of-State reassembled this morning about a quarter of an hour after the usual time. The question time was brief, as there were only five interpellations.

Sir Dinsha Wacha's following resolution, moved on Friday last, was taken up for discussion: "This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council the great importance, economically and financially, of taking a census of production of British India, every ten years, classified according to the provinces showing particulars specified as under:—1 Outturn of agricultural products from all sources. forest included; Output of manufactures and industries worked by power other than manual; 3 Output of hand-crafts so far as statistics are obtainable; 4 Output of minerals and mineral oils; 5 Outturn of salt including rocksalt; 6 Outturn of opium; 7 Outturn of state-owned and private liquor distilleries; 8 Miscellaneous. No non-official members spoke on the resolution. The Hon. Mr. Chadwick replied that Government had now under consideration the question of recasting of statistics, and they would endeavour their best to put them in the shape desired by the mover. The resolution was carried.

The next motion on the agenda was in the name of Mr. Raza Ali for early effect being given to the resolution of this Council regarding the increasing opportunities to be given to Indians for qualifying themselves for appointment to the offices of Secretary, joint Secretary and Deputy Secretary in various deprments of the Government of India. Since notice of this resolution had been given there was sent in by the Right Hon. Sastri a notice of another resolution on the same subject. Mr. Raza Ali before moving his resolution wanted to know if it would block the discussion on Mr. Sastri's forthcoming motion. The President pointed out that Mr. Raza Ali's resolution was wider than Mr. Sastri's and would block the discussion of the latter. He, therefore, advised Mr. Raza Ali if he wished to move his resolution as an amendment to Mr. Sastri's at a future date. Mr. Raza Ali agreed to the President's suggestion.

The next resolution on the agenda was by Mr. Sethna for the erection and maintenance through private enterprise of raido communication between India and the United Kingdom. Mr. Sethna did not, however, move the resolution.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha being absent his resolution for the development of sugar-cane industry was not taken up. The Council then adjourned till to-morrow. (Tuesday.)

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 20.

The Council of State met to-day for the transaction of official Bills including the Workmen's Compensation Bill to which there were about ten official amendments.

On the motion of Mr. Credas, the Home Secretary introduced a Bill to amend section 29 of the Prisoners Act of 1900 in order to provide for the transfer of prisoners from jails in the Central Provinces to jails in Berar. This was rendered necessary because while the jails in Berar were not wholly occupied those in the Central Provinces were congested. This was further rendered necessary in order to provide accommodation for the convicts to be brought back from the Andamans.

On the motion of the Commander-in-Chief the Bill giving effect in British India to the treaty for limitation of Naval Armament as passed by the Legislative Assembly was taken into consideration and passed.

Mr. Chadwick, the industries Secretary, in moving for consideration of Workmen's Compensation Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly explained the main provisions of the measure whhich was not only a humanitarian measure but a measure offering considerable economic possibilities. The Hose in considering a Bill of this sort must see that it did not become a source of litigation and that whilst the rights of the workmen were recognised, see that the obligation thrown on the employers to give compensation was reasonable and just. Mr. Sethna in offering his support urged that great care should be taken in the selec-

(Continued in Column 5.)

INDIANISATION OF ARMY

NON-OFFICIALS IN RAPTURES.

INHERENT WEAKNESS OF THE SCHEME.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

"How best can we keep, how little need we yield" was the charge made by no less a person than Mr. Sastri at the recent Delhi Conference as representing the attitude of the Government in all its actions concerning India's demand for self-Government. The Right Hon. Gentleman could as well have added "How best can we postpone and how little need we be attentive." This was the impression created in my mind when I heard the long debate on the Indianisation of the Army in the Legislative Assembly. The debate started on the 24th of the last month on the motion of Mr. Yamin Khan, who cannot be credited with any great knowledge of army affairs. But the demand contained in his resolution was one over which the public mind in this country has been greatly and incessantly agitated ever since the birth of the National Congress. And so the Commander-in-Chief came that day with a carefully prepared speech to damn the motion with faint praise and incidentally promising to announce the Government decision at some future date. The discussion was postponed till yesterday. But meanwhile much water had flowed down the bridge. In the Council of State two debates took place, one initiated by Sir Dinshaw Wacha for the repeal of the Army Amalgamation Scheme of 1859 and the other by Mr. Sethna for the adoption of the system of compulsory military training and service throughout India. Both the attempts were lost after the Government's stout opposition. But the storm was brewing and several members had given notice of amendments to Mr. Yamin Khan's resolution for the Indianisation of the commissioned ranks of the army. And so the correspondence between Delhi and Whitehall was perforce brought to a close and the Government were in a position to announce their scheme. The occasion presented itself on Friday last when Mr. Sethna's resolution for military training and service came up in the Council of State. After some consideration it was evidently decided to postpone making the announcement till the next day in the Assembly on Mr. Yamin Khan's resolution. This decision must have been arrived at in consideration of the relative strength of non-officials in both the houses.

THANKS GIVING CEREMONY

The discussion came up once more in the Assembly and what might have proved to be a stormy scene was turned into a tame thanksgiving ceremony by the sudden announcement of the Commander-in-Chief that as a first step eight units, both cavalry and infantry would gradually be idianised further progress being of course, dependent on the success of this first step. There is nothing momentous in this declaration for it is only giving a belated effect to an august pronouncement made by His Majesty himself 12 years ago. The result of the Commander-in-Chief's announcement will be that about 200 Indian officers will gradually be placed in complete charge of 8 Indian units forming about the 16th part of the Army. And over this halting, grudging and half-hearted concession of one anna in the rupee wrung out of an obstinate and suspicious Government after several years of agitation the Indian members of the Assembly went in raptures without knowing what had happened between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in this matter. There is a strong suspicion in the minds of some that the Government of India had their own scheme separate from and less illiberal than what has been announced. It was perhaps to gauge the actual position of the Government of India vice the Secretary of State and also, to judge the merits of the new scheme that Mr. Seshagiri Iyer demanded the publication of the correspondence. But the back of the debate was already broken by the Commander-in-Chief's announcement and Mr. Rangachari started the thanksgiving service despite the protestations of Mr. Ginwalla. The Madras Member was so pleased with the announcement that he asked the House to accept it as the first step because it is the first step that counts. But there was Dr. Gour, who while gratefully acknowledging the first step asked the Assembly to vote for his proposition that side by side with the experimental scheme of Indianisation they should formulate a scheme for steady increase of Indians in the commissioned ranks retaining only such a minimum number of British officers as are required for ensuring efficiency but the flood of eloquence opened towards welcoming the morning star of Swaraj on the military side swept in its train all attempts at clearing the air of a misty cant. It was left for a Pathan member from the North West Frontier to sing *Hallilooja* to the Government and for a Muppil Nair who hails from the centre of the Moplahs to declare that the Indianisation of the Army must be left to the British Government for they only know when to give Swaraj. Mr. Abul Kasim rebuked them for praising a Government which crippled Indians for a century and a half by disarming them. This upset, Mr. Moir a Madras Civilian, who misread the Indian history in order to deliver himself a precious sermon that no Indian National Army would be able to defend the Indian shores and frontiers. Mr. Ginwalla disputed this argument but on the whole the non-officials made a very poor show. Dr. Gour's was the most reasonable and modest amendment because it aimed at fixing a time limit to the question of Indianisation of the Army but it was narrowly lost by two votes. Mr. J. N. Mukerjee and Mr. T. P. Mukerjee went on the wrong side at the voting time. If these two had voted with the non-officials the decision would have been othewise. But their conand to them lies the credit of having descience seams to have dictated otherwise feated a non-official motion for a clear formulation of the basis of the scheme and the time of its completion. As it is, there is nothing in the Rawlinson Scheme on which the Government could be proud of because there is no back ground especially as India does not possess her own military college for the training of officers. Moreover an experiment in a limited sphere has its inherent disadvantages.

CENTENARY CELEBRATION AT KIRKEE

(Associated Press.)

POONA, February 17.

The Centenary of 3rd Royal Bombay sappers and miners had been celebrated by corps at East Kirkee during the past week. The occasion was taken to secure the reunion of as many as possible of retired officers and men of corps who were accommodated in camps as guests of the regiment and the week's programme included sports of various kinds; nautch parties, etc. Places of worship for Hindu, Sikh and Mahomedan soldiers of the regiment were opened on Monday, Wednesday and Friday while on Saturday morning the corps paraded in full strength to witness the laying of the foundation store of the war merorial which will commemorate the names of officers warrant officers, N.C.O.'s and men who lost their lives during the great war. The Centenary celebrations concluded with Ghazni day sports this evening.

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S BIRTHDAY PARADE.

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 19.

On celebrating H. E. H. the Nizam's birthday a parade was held on Futteh Maidan yesterday before thousands of spectators when the regular troops Imperial Service Troops, Golconda Brigade and Jamiyeth Nizam Mahbub took part under Major Osman Yar Dowlah A.D.C., Commander H. E. H. the Nizam's regular force. A royal salute was fired in honour of the occasion. H.E.H. was present with the princes and his staff and was received by Military Minister Nawab Lutfuddin Khan Bahadur.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

At 11 a.m. yesterday H. E. H. the Nizam opened the Hyderabad Industrial Exhibition at the public garden an in the presence of the princes, nobles and State officials. His Exalted Highness expressed great satisfaction at the number of exhibits and the excellence of the various industries of the diminions. There are over 100 stalls which are arranged in beautifully constructed booths and Hyderabad may well be proud of the exhibition which attracted large crowds. People from the districts will have also an opportunity of visiting it as it is to be open to several weeks.

FORTHCOMING HINDU WEEK AT BENARES.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Feb. 18.

It has been decided to celebrate the last week of April as a Hindu week at Benares. The All-India Hindu Mahasabha will hold its seventh session on the 28th and 29th of April. It is contemplated to convene a big conference to be called "Dharma Parishad" where religious heads and Pandits from all parts of India will decide and issue injunctions (Vyavsathas) regarding the many questions of great socio-religious importance.

A feature of the session will be a board of expert medical men who will sit for the purpose of investigating into the evils of the present day Hindu Society which have caused such a deplorable physical degeneration of the Hindu race, evident from the increasing death rate and decreasing birth rate of the Hindus and to recommend what means could be adopted for their physical regeneration.

MR. NATARAJAN & THE UNIVERSITY.

The "Subodh Patrika" writes:—

The election of a Municipal Councillor by the University of Bombay was fixed to come off on last Friday. There were three candidates nominated, one of them being Mr. K. Natarajan. In connection with his candidature it was notified early in the week that his term of office as an ordinary Fellows expired on the 12th instant and another gentleman had been appointed in his stead. Mr. Natarajan was therefore not eligible for election under section 15 of the Municipal Act. It is difficult to understand what could have prevented the Government from nominating Mr. Natrajan as a Fellow again except perhaps his pronounced attitude of independence on political questions. To deprive the University of the expenses counsel and guidance of a gentleman of Mr Natarajan's stamp is as great an injustice to the University as it is an exhibition of petty mindedness on the part of Government. "Another gentleman has been appointed in his stead." We do not know who this gentleman is but we should not be surprised if he happens to be one in no way connected with the University. In our Native States school masters are sometimes appointed Magistrates and Judges and if a similar policy is followed here and if some one connected with the B. D. D. or the City Improvement Trust fills Mr Natarajan's seat on the University it should cause no wonder.

An Allahabad message of February 19th says,—the sentences on Mr. K. R. Dang, High Court Vakil of six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 1,000/- for perjury, and abetting, a false claim and on his client Mr. Khusbat Rai of three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000/- for perjury and preferring claim in the Court were found to be false, have been confirmed on appeal by the Sessions Judge.—A.P.

ADULT EDUCATION.

PROGRESS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Petit were at Home on Saturday evening to the Committee and students of the Adult Educational Classes, when there was a large gathering. After refreshments, which were served in the garden, Mr. Petit invited some of the guests to speak on the Adult Educational Movement.

The first speaker was Dr. Harold Mann, Chairman of the Bombay Committee. He spoke of the origin of the Adult Educational Movement in England, where it represented a new kind of effort to solve the problem of the higher education of the people. Earlier efforts to carry out adult educational schemes during the last century had failed for two chief reasons. In the first place, the method of education was wrong, the students being instructed on the same lines as children were taught in school. Secondly the subjects were wrongly chosen. The Workers' Educational Association, the moving spirit in which was Mr. Albert Mansbridge, was conceived on entirely different lines. The subjects of study were chosen by the students themselves. The classes were small, and they met not to receive instruction from a lecturer, but through joint study and discussion to discover truth. He spoke of the great success of the movement in England, and of the remarkable way in which it had spread to other parts of the world. It was a truly democratic educational movement, which was largely directed by the workers, and which was exercising a great influence in the spreading of culture among those who for one reason or another were unable to join a University.

WORK IN BOMBAY.

The Rev. John Mckenzie, Secretary of the Committee spoke of the origin and progress of the movement in Bombay. He said that about a year ago a number of people met to consider whether there was need for this kind of work in Bombay, and they came to believe that there was. There were in the offices of the city great numbers of young men and some young women who had received a High School education, but who had been prevented by circumstances from proceeding further. It was believed that many of them would welcome any opportunity of undertaking higher study. It was decided to move cautiously, for some of them had memories of other movements which had searted with much enthusiasm but quickly exhausted themselves. A provisional Committee was formed, and this Committee arranged for two classes which met for some six or eight weeks in the month of August and September. These classes were very successful and on reviewing the position at the end of the term, the Committee felt that they had started work on right lines.

The speaker went on to say that the chief difficulty with which they had to contend was the difficulty of getting into touch with the class of people who would gladly avail themselves of the privilege of joining these classes. In England the Workers had themselves organised the demand, and the Universities had provided the teachers. They were moving towards that in Bombay, but the heaviest part of their work was still the bringing of the knowledge of their activities to possible students. He appealed to the heads of large offices to make known to their employees what was being done, and when copies of another term's syllabuses were sent out in the beginning of the Monsoon, to encourage them to enroll themselves as students. He said that the organisation of the classes was still in the hands of the Provisional Committee, but that they hoped that soon it would be possible to form an Association which would consist not only of University men but also of representatives of those classes from which the students were drawn.

Professor P. A. Wadia said that he had been associated with the Adult Educational Movement in Bombay from the early stages of its inception, and he had had some active share in its work.

Mr. C. D. Mahalukshmivala, on behalf of the students, expressed appreciation of the work of those who had organised and conducted the classes, and he conveyed the thanks of the students to Mr. and Mrs. Petit for their hospitality.

ADULT AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Hon. Sir C. H. Setalvad said that in these days they were expecting to achieve wonderful results by universal primary education, and the Minister for Education was proud of his having put on the Statute Book an act for free and compulsory primary education. But in pinning their faith to universal primary education it was forgotten that the beneficient effects of it would not bring to make themselves felt for many years. The boys and girls that would be brought into their schools would mature into active citizens only after fifteen or twenty years. It was therefore essential to educate the adults, the present citizens of the country. It was also forgotten that even when every man and woman knew how to read and write, the problem of the orderly progress of the country would not be solved. What was required was a certain proportion of people educated on a higher level, who could think rightly and lead others to think rightly. Unless people were trained to think rightly by sane and capable leaders, mere knowledge of reading and writing might under certain circumstances be a distinct danger. It was therefore imperative in the best interests of the country that cultural training of a higher order should be imparted to a large number of people. Many were denied by circumstances the opportunity of getting into the Universities. The present movement aimed at giving higher cultural education to those who were able and willing to imbibe it, but had not the means of getting it. The importance and value to the country of the self-sacrificing and patriotic work performed by the Adult Educational Association in this city could not be exaggerated. Every encouragement should be given to their efforts, and it should be made possible for them to extend their activities in this city and in other centres. Speaking on behalf of the University he welcomed the movement and assured the promoters of every help and encouragement that it was in the power of the University to give. He hoped that more people would join the movement and actively help it by devoting some part of their time to the great work that the Association had undertaken and that the citizens of Bombay would give liberal help to it. He wished the Association every success.

NON-COOPERATION IN CEYLON.

RURAL MEMBER'S CRITICISM.

(From a Correspondent.)

KALUTARA, Feb. 13.

At the 69th annual general meeting of the Planters' Association of Ceylon held recently at Kandy the Hon. Mr. T. Y. Wright, the Rural Member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon, who represents the interests of the European planters of the Colony said:—

"During the year we have had a taste of non-co-operation. Several members of the Legislative Council refused to take part in the Government of the country, seemingly out of pique because they did not get their own way regarding the Salary Scheme. Their action loses for them the sympathy of those who are anxious to work with them for the benefit of the country. If they had stayed in the Council they could have prevented the increase on 2nd and 3rd class railway fares; they could also, I believe, have prevented the increase of railway rates on foodstuffs. Assuredly they have done a great disservice to the country generally!

"I congratulate Messrs. Tilakratne and Tambimuttu at not being dominated by the Congress, and in having the courage of their conviction and returning to the Council when they were reelected. The more independant men we have in council the better. Domination by anyone should be ruled out by all self-respecting people.

"We have heard a great deal this year about the "Representatives of the people." Let us analyse this statement; The total number of voters registered in all the constituencies including Europeans and the Burghers, is 55,238, or 2.30 per cent of the male population and 1¼ of the total population of the island. Now, do the elected members represent the masses?

"There are many political questions which affect us planters very much indeed. We can no longer remain indifferent. I do hope that by the time the next elections come along the digerent district Planters' Associations will make an effort to register all their votes in the different territorial elections with a view to getting into the Council Europeans or Ceylonese who are likely to look after our interest."

ROOT OF TROUBLES.

The other side of the matter goes very much deeper than the difference of opinion on the Salaries Scheme in passing which the local Government used the official votes and that of Sir H. M. Fernando, the new knight, who was one of the members of the strongly condemned Salaries Commission, and whose effigy was publicly burnt at Colombo by the medical students because he signed the unfair Salaries Scheme. There is dissatisfaction in regard to the failure of the local Government to publish the Allocation Committee's Report relating to the new Reformed Council. This report when ferretted out and published by the "Ceylon Daily News" showed that a plan was made to reduce the present Sinhalese majority in the Legislative Council into a minority. Next there was the refusal of the local Government to publish the despatches of recommendations of His Excellency the Governor to the Secretary of States for the Colonies in regard to the new Reformed Council. Then, there was the forcing through Council of the new Customs Tariff in which the foodstuffs of the poor of the country were heavily taxed. But above all these rankled in the minds of the non-co-operating members, the utter powerlessness of the small number of representatives of the people in the Legislative Council to prevent the 1915 Riot atrocities, which the Chairman of the National Association, very aptly described recently as follows:—"Under Martial Law created by a careless, unsympathetic Government innocent men and women were shot down in cold blood, helpless villagers were sentenced to death and to penal servitude on the most slendour testimony, 'voluntary contributions" were extracted from starving villagers at the point of the bayonet, and some of the best and noblest sons of the land were locked up in gaols like common criminals without either charge or trial!

WHAT IS WANTED.

What the non-co-operators who are supported by the National Association, want, are a substantial majority of Territorially Elected Members without communal representation in the case of the Legislative Council, and an Executive Counci into which is admitted with portfolios a member out of the Territorially Elected Representatives.

Whatever the pious hopes of the local European planters and cetrain other educated people, there will be trouble in the country if the new Reforms Scheme, now being brought by Sir William Manning, the Governor of the Colony, is found unsatisfactory by the non-cooperators, because the National Association, through the connected institution the Mahajanasabha (The Council of All the Peoples of the Island) wields considerable influence among the people.

BURMA SCHEME FOR AID OF TIN INDUSTRY.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 17.

A Government communique states that vast scheme for aid of tin industry which has begun in Febraury 1921 has been terminated with effect from the 15th February 1923 in consequence of recent rise in the price of tin. This intimation follows the previously announced one that suspension of the collection of rent and royalty of tin and Wolfram mines ended and that arrears would be collected by instalments to be arranged. The effect on the industry which is almost wholly in Tavoy and Mergui districts is uncertain, but the present price of tin probably justifies the situation.

EXTENSION OF CANTONMENT ACT.

BHAGUR VILLAGERS' PROTEST.

(Associated Press)

DEOLALI, Feb. 19.

A crowded meeting of the residents of Bhagur village attended by one thousand persons was held at 9 a.m. this morning to protest against the reimposition of octroi toll asd license fees under the Cantonment Act there after the said taxes have been abolished when H. E. the Governor visited Deolali last year. Mr. Hari Narayan Bhagat presided and the following resotion proposed by Mr. Gopalrao Desai was unanimously adopted:—

"This public meeting of the villagers, labourers and agriculturists of Bhagur reiterates its strong but respectful protest against the unnecessary extension and continuance of the Cantonment Act to the village of Bhagur near Deolali in face of four years incessant and universal protest from the villagers and in spite of numerous representatiins to the constituted authorities. The hartal in Bhagur which became necessary as a demonstration against the Cantonment Act when every other representations failed and which begun on the New Year Day this year has now lasted for over 50 days and this meeting humbly requests the Bombay Legislative Council to intercede on behalf of the poor villagers to save economic ruin and disaster to 4,000 men women and children who are the victims of this Act. Resolved also to wire copy each of this resolution to H. E. The Governor and to the President of the Legislative Council."

VICEROY INAUGURATES BHOPAL HIGH COURT.

(Associated Press)

BHOPAL, Feb. 18.

His Excellency the Viceroy inaugurated the Bhopal High Court this afternoon His Excellency in replying to the address of the Chief Justice paid a tribute to the wisdom of Her Highness the Begum in establishing a system of equal justice for all classes rich and poor on sound lines in her State. After explaining the qualities of true justice His Excellency praised the Bench and bar with which he had been associated for many years of his life as a profession or calling of highest qualities and power of hard work. The Chief Justice showed His Excellency and Her Highness the Begum round the Courts. Their Excellencies visited the Hamidia Public library.

HINDU HIGH SCHOOL, PANCHGANI.

The need for a Residential Hindu High School, on the hills where Hindu boys and girls could get the benefits of a healthy and invigorating climate, so essential to their physical development, at the same time that they received a sound education, has been long felt. 4300 feet above sea level, Panchgani offers a most salubrious climate, and its average rainfall being proportionately not very heavy, it has the advantage over other hill stations of being habitable all the year round. The Hindu High School was established at Panchgani on 3rd July 1922. The school has received active support and sympathies from educationists, merchants and leading men from Gujarat and Maharashtra. The School has at present been located in "Glen Terrace," a commodious and well-furnished bungalow situated on a most lovely and commanding site, with ample water supply from a natural spring close by and extensive open space around. The food supplied to the students is strictly vegetarian. Students are lodged in spacious dormitories and rooms, finely ventilated and suitably furnished. The greatest care is taken to insure among them cleanliness, regularity and discipline. The school has secured the services of an experienced local doctor who looks after the health of the students.

The school has secured an extensive plot of ground on the tableland for the students to play Cricket, Football, Hockey and other English games. The playground on the premises is utilised for playing Indian games such as Atya-Patya, Kho-Kho etc. Games are compusory unless the student secures exemption from the Doctor. Exculsions to places of interest, of which there are plenty in the vicinity, are arranged very often.

The school teaches from the most Elementary (Kindergarten) Gujarathi as well as Marathi upto the Sixth Standard English. The Matriculation class will be optned as soon as a sufficient number of students is forthcoming. The School will be affiliated to the Bombay University, and is following the same Curriculum as in Government or recognised schools. Gujarathi and Marathi are ttught as Vernaculars, being also the media of instruction upto the 4th standard English. Sanskrit and French are taught as Second Languages. Drill and gardening are compulsory subjects, exemption in the former being obtainable on production of medical certificate. Under the Superintendence of Mr. M. V. Pandit, the School has already become popular with Hindu parents.

PRINCE OF SIAM IN LAHORE.

(Associated Press)

LAHORE, Feb. 17.

Their Highnesses the Prince and Princess Bidya of Siam have arrived in Lahore in the course of their tour to India. The principal object of the Prince's tour is to study the working of the cooperative movement. The Prince and the Princess dined at Government House on Thursday evening.

At a well attended meeting of the members of both the Houses of Indian Legislature at Delhi, Mr. S. N. Haji of Bombay, delivered an address on Indian Merchantile Marine with Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar in the chair.

H E. Sir William Marris presented prizes to successful competitors in All-India ambulance competitions held in Allahabad in the presence of a very large gathering and left Allahabad after a busy week.—(A. P.)

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ARREST

10th MARCH to

MAHATMA GANDHI'S IMPRISONMENT

18th MARCH

ASHOKA BUILDING,

PRINCESS STREET.

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

NINTH CONGRESS TO MEET AT ROME.

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance calls upon its twenty-eight National Auxiliaries, and upon the twenty new societies either provisionally affiliated or applying for affiliation, to send to its Ninth Congress, to be held in Rome, May 12 to 19, 1923 their full quota of duly accredited delegates, and upon the Governments of all nations to send official delegates. The Alliance will equally welcome fraternal delegates from women's international associations as from national associations which support the object of the Alliance, together with personal supporters of the movement.

At the Geneva Congress in 1920, twenty-two new suffrage victories were announced. At Rome the Alliance will celebrate the establishment of equal suffrage for women throughout the United States of America; in Ireland and in Bombay, Madras, Travancore, Jahalwar, Cochin and Burma—the first Eastern countries to give votes to women.

We shall also rejoice with the women of Denmark on their new right to equal pay and equal work in Government service; with the women of Australia that they can now return women to certain State Parliaments; with the women of Japan on having received the right to attend political meetings; with the women of Germany, Belgium, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Argentina and India, on the recent admission of women to the legal profession; with the women of the United States of America, which has given the lead to other countries in giving to married women the right to their own nationality; with the women of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Roumania, France, Great Britain, Uruguay, Australia and Siam, the Governments of which have appointed women representatives to the Assembly, the Commissions or Conferences of the League of Nations; and with the women of many countries on further steps taken towards our ultimate goal—the establishment of a real equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women.

Women Members of Parliament will tell of their work in the Legislatures of many nations; women from Eastern nations will set forth the great progress made in their countries. The Congress will make practical plans for giving help internationally to the women of the unenfranchised countries in their efforts to secure the political vote. Special sessions will deal with the question of Equal Pay and Right to Work; Moral Questions; Nationality of Married Women; the Economic Position of the Wife and the Illegitimate Child; the relation of enfranchised women to the political parties, and what enfranchised women can do to forward the programme of the Alliance; and decisions will be taken to outline the future policy of the Alliance.

The vote is our first objective; but much remains to be done before, unhampered by shackling prejudice and sentimental taboo, women are really free to share equally with men in all spheres the responsibilities of building up a better world.

Come, therefore, all who care for the honour and freedom of women, to lend your aid in the great campaign of the Latin women: and here, in the Eternal City which saw the dawn of European civilization, affirm your belief in the greatness of woman's contribution to the ideal of a civilizat on which shall be world-wide and founded on a basis of justice and equality.

ST. MARKS CHURCH BURNT DOWN.

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

The news of the burning down of St. Marks Church at Bangalore has reached here. The sad incident occurred on Saturday night. The precise cause of the fire is not known. All the fittings of the sanctuary had been completely destroyed including the marriage and baptismal registers in their iron safes. It is believed that the fire was accidental, but the subject is being inquired into by officials on the spot. St. Marks Church was built just 114 years ago. It was enlarged in 1902 with a great tower intended for peal of bells to commemorate the King Edward's Coronation.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 20.

S S Vindelia, Henderson, Liverpool.
S S Somali, Colegrave, Southampton.
S S Jalapataka, Snowdon, Rangoon.
S S Bamora, Hulls, Busreh.
S S Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.
R I M S Minto, Smith, Hanjam.

S S Vindelia:—The Anchor Line steamer Vindelia, 2889 tons, Captain J L Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalapataka:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalapataka, 2629 tons, Captain F Snowdon arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora, 1877 tons, Captain C J Hullo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ahmedi:—The Eastern S N Company's steamer Ahmedi, 1331 tons, Captain J Cunningham arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURE.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Karoa, Macdonald, Durban.
S S Janus, Beeching, Kobe, etc.
S S Elysia, Kinnard, Liverpool.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karoa, 3608 tons, Capt. D M Macdonald, will sail today from harbour for Durban with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Janus:—The B I S N Company's steamer Janus, 3078 tons, Captain P H Beechings, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 3471 tons, Captain J Kinnard, will sail today from harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Moji Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Trelevan for Calcutta.
Steamer Anglo Egyptian for Hull.
Steamer Shuja for Mauritius.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, February 20.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

2 Caledonia 3430 London 3/3 M M Co.
3 Elepta, 4002, Liverpool 21/2, Graham & Co
5 Saudan 1218 Shanghai, 2, 2 M M & Co.
6 Trifels 3768 Karachi 5/3 Graham and Co.
7 Frienfels 3741 N F 5/3 Graham & Co.
7 Chyebassa, 3992, Shanghai, 22/2, M M & Co.
8 Colaba 3899, Rangoon 18/2, M M & Co.
9 Janus, 3078, Kobe, 19/2
10 City of Genoa 3965 Liverpool 3/3 K N & Co
10 Karoa 3607, Africa 21/2
11 Pruth 2945 Karachi 22/2 M.M. C.
12A Wildenfels, 3724, N F N F, Graham & Co.
13 Hayeisen Maru, 3850, Dunkirk, 21/2, Graham & Co.
14 Zamba Maru 3553 Kobe 27/2 N Y Kaisha
15 City of Florence 4391 Karachi 25/2 J Finlay & Co.
17 Willeston 3602 Mborough, N.F., Scindia S W Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Celebes Maru, 4262, Jahan, 22/2, O S Kaisha
2 Ridderkerk 3174 Calcutta 23/2 E D Sassoon
3 Barjora 190 and Burch 22/2 M.M.C.
5 Koweit 2393 Masawa 23/2, T M & Co.
7 Ischia, 2956, Genoa, N F, M Italiana.
8 Golconda 3202 N F N F M M & Co.
9 Gurna, 3228, N.F. N.F., M. M. & Co.
12 & 13 Moji Maru, 1490, Japan, 28/2, N Y Kaisha.

PRINCES DOCK.

C City of Karachi 3572 Kobi, N.F., KN & Co
O P R Kohinur, 3240, Colombo, 25/2, T M & Co.
N. Cl. Ogilvy, 3716, C Ports, N.F., J Finlay and Co.
P Tenegu Maru 2310 Japan 27/2 Y K K Kaisha

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Devanha due about 23rd Feb P & O Co.
China due about 3rd March, P & O Co.
Medieva due about 9th March P and O Co.
Mantua due about 16th March. Agent P and O Co.
Malwa due about 23rd March, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 6th April, Agent P and O Co.
Plassy due about 13th April, Agent P and O Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 23rd February. Agent B I S N Co.
Matiana (not fixed), Agent M M & Co.
Mulbera (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM CARDIFF.

Kidderpore due about 4th March Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia due about 6th March, Agent Graham Co.
City of Yokohama due about 2nd March Agent K N Co.
Olympia (not fixed) Agent Graham and Co.
Clan Colquhoun due about 8th March Agent J F Co.
City of Nagpore due about 3rd March Agent K N Co.
Castalia (not fixed) Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Hankow (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
Clan Urquhart (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
City of Baroda (not fixed) Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Aristo due about 2nd March Agent J F Co.
Crossby Hall (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Nirvana (not fixed), Agent W M & Co
Sturmfels due about 28th February Agent W & A Graham Co.
Trewella (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM CHRISTANIA.

Hemland due about 7th March Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Koodekirk due about 3rd March, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk (not fixed), Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Nykerk (not fixed), Agents E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquilesia due about 3rd March, Agent L S Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 20th February, Agent T C.

FROM VENICE.

Alberto Treves due about 7th March Agent Venice S N Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Sparta (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
City of Harvard (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
City of Lahore (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Indo Maru due about 27th February, Agent O S K.
Rangoon Maru due about 2nd March, Agent N Y K.
Wakasa Maru due about 16th March, Agent N Y K
Kobun Maru due about 7th March Agent N Y K.
Sumatra Maru due about 15th March Agent O S K.
Honolulu Maru due about 30th March Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Banca due about 24th March, Agent P and O
Sicilia due about 16th March, Agent M M Co.
Morea due about 23rd March, Agent M M Co.
Alipore due about 27th March, Agent M M Co
Jeypore due about 31st March Agent P & O Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Macedonia due about 23rd February, Agent P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.,

Taroba due about 25th February Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 18th March, Agent M M Co
Karapara due about 25th March Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

S S Caledonia for London—199 cwt coffee Thos Cook; 130 cwt gum M Jafferbhoy; 19 bales cotton Gopaldas; 14 cwt jarkaschler K Nathoo.

S S Elysia for Marseilles—500 cwt ground nuts Ralli Bros.

S S City of Genoa for Liverpool—94 bales clean cottonwaste M Chandulal; 2502 cwt myrabolums C Damji; 100 bales ind cotton raw K Visram; 800 cwt linseed oil cakes F F Campbell; 2252 cwt linseed oil cakes Bruel & Co.

S S City of Genoa for Marseilles—2001 cwt groundnuts Gorio Ltd.

S S City of Karachi for Liverpool—1000 cwt myrabolums B Damji; 150 bales ind cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S City of Karachi for Antwerp—944 bales clean cotton fly B Meyer; 110 bales ind cotton f s F F Campbell.

S S Wilaston for Hull—200 cwt dill seed A Durst;

S S Hvirsan Maru for Hull—2002 cwt myrabolums P Mathoordas; 3760 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Clan Ranald for Rotterdam—1750 tons manganese ore James Finlay.

S S Frienfels for Antwerp—110 bales ind cot ton raw M Amersey. 3000 cwt crushed bones F Ibrahim; 2000 tons manganese ore The S Syndicate.

S S Freinfels for Avonmouth—50500 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros.

S S Freinfels for Ghent—660 bales ind cotton f s F F Campbell; 186 bales ind cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg—615 bales ind cotton raw Volkart Bros; 220 bales ind cotton raw M Amersey.

S S Wildenfels for Bremen—165 bales ind cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Wildenfels for Rotterdam—110 bales ind cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Wildenfels for Antwerp—297 cwt crushed bones N V Velmohomed.

S S Anglo-Egyptian for Havre—6000 cwt ind linseed Louis Dreyfus; 9000 cwt ind linseed Strauss.

S S Anglo-Egyptian for Barcelona—3000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus; 4000 cwt castor seed Louis Dreyfus; 2000 cwt groundnuts Louis Dreyfus.

S S Pruth for Genoa—730 cwt ind castor seed C Jiwanlal; 312 bales ind cotton raw Ralli Bros; 1000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus; 2002 cwt Unseed E D Sassoon; 2000 cwt linseed A Durst.

S S Moji Maru for Kobe—500 bales ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

S S Moji Maru for Osaka—500 bales ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

S S Moji Maru for Yokkaichi—500 bales ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

S S Moji Maru for Yokohama—500 bales ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

S S Sodan for Haiphong—3000 bales ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Sodan for Shanghai—200 bales ind cotton raw Sazuki & Co.

S S Sodan for Hongkong—44 cwt sharkfins A A Fazle; 30 cwt sharkfins C Nathoo; 60 cwt sharkfins H B Ramji.

S S Celebeo Maru for Osaka—800 bales ind cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S Celebeo Maru for Kobe—192 bales african raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Celebeo Maru for Yokohama—1300 bales ind cotton raw T M Kaisha; 8 bales ind cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Tenyo Maru for Kobe—300 bales ind cot ton raw Ozu Burin; 400 bales ind cotton f p N C Trading.

S S Tenyo Maru for Kobe—500 bales ind cotton raw Y K Kaisha; 200 bales ind cotton raw C Bomanji; 1000 bales ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha; 500 bales ind cotton raw Y C Trading; 200 bales ind cotton raw G Dossa.

S S Tenyo Maru for Osaka—500 bales ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha; 200 bales ind cotton raw F C Trading; 100 bales ind cotton raw Volkart Bros; 200 bales ind cotton raw Ozu Burin.

S S Tenyo Maru for Moji—200 bales ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

S S Tenyo Maru for Nagasaki—400 bales ind cotton raw Y K Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe—1300 bales ind cotton raw T M Kaisha; 200 bales ind cotton raw Ralli Bros. 7 bales ind cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Osaka—400 bales ind cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Yokkaichi—400 bales ind cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai—500 bales ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Nagasaki—25 bales ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Moji—500 bales ind cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S Janus for Shanghai—100 bales ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Janus for Kobe—22 cases aniline dyes M Edward.

IMPORTS.

S S Nagpore from Yokohama Agent M Mackenzie—37 cases silk goods; 10 cases cotton shoe laces.

From Canton—1125 bales cassia; 50 cases teadust; 229 rolls mattings; 31 cases silk goods; 25 packages tea; 13 bales raw silk; 33 cases paper.

From Hongkong—38 cases silk; 7 bales raw silk; 32 casts silk goods; 100 bales sugarcandy. 115 cases preserves; 500 bags refined sugar; 100 chests tea; 489 bars silver.

From Singapore—10 packages java tea; 120 hds lubg oil; 30 cases pines; 485 bags sago flour; 818 bags betelnut; 40 bags coffee; 20 bags white pepper. 20 bags nutmegs; 1112 pieces planks.

S S Chybassa from Rangoon, Agents B I S N Co.—112075 bags rice; 200 bags white beans; 560 bags p wax; 63 bags orpiment; 140 cases cutch.

S S Melford Hall from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon—231 cases cottons; 147 bales cottons; 75 cases cotton yarn 30 bales cotton yarn; 13 cases bleached cottons; 24 bales bleached cottons; 15 baies grey cottons; 20 cases art silk yarn; 196 bales old newspaper. 265 cases paper; 10 cases bacon; 2410 boxes common soap; 100 cases whiskey; 4 hhds whiskey; 135 drums oil; 40 cases colour; 706 kegs paint; 21 cases white cottons; 1072 casks china clay; 75 cases brandy. 300 cases lubg grease; 105 cases bth bricks.

S S Warcuta from Basrah Agents B I S N Co—From Karachi—486 bales cotton.

SPECIAL SALE
Commencing Feb. 19th, of
BOOKS
STATIONERY
FANCY GOODS
ACCOUNT BOOKS
ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS
AND
GENUINE BARGAINS
Kelly's World Directory 2 Vols.
Rs. 56 for Rs. 25.
AN EARLY VISIT IS INVITED
THACKER & Co., LTD.
BOOKSELLERS BOMBAY.

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS

MONEY AND SHARE.

(Continued from Page 4.)

BANKS.

Imperial	1300	India	98
Central	32 12	Tata Bank	14/4
and Eastern	75		

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance	2400	Alliance	230
Apollo	47/8	Birla Mills	60
By-Cotton	860	By-Dyeing	1319/8
Bradbury	800	Century	605
Central India	3100	Colaba Land	1835
Coorla	175	Crescent	390
Edward Sassoon	410	Elphiston	92/8
Fazulbhoy	1080	Gokak	177/8
Ind-Bleaching	220	Ind Malwa	572/8
Jamshed Mfg.	312/8	Kastoorchand	440
Khatao	380	Kohinoor	1820
Luxmi Cotton	4850	Madhowji	315
Mathuradas	500	M. Petit	365
Meyer Sassoon	260	Morarji	50 0
New Great	572/8	New City	5 0
Pabani	5*5	Pearls	805
Phoenix	785	Shapurji	200
Simplex	475	Standard	2 00
Swan	915	Swadeshi	3:2)
Tata Mill	725	Vishnu Cotton	1980

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock	385	B. Burma	440
B. Burma	13/38	Bt. Burma pet	6/14
B. Tramway	108/12	B. Steam	15
Bundi Cement	24/4	Ind. Cement	185
Katni Ord	180	Katni Defd.	900xd
New India	18	Shivrajpur	29/4
Tata Iron Ord.	51/4	Tata Iron Defd.	163/12
Tata Hydro	705	Tata Oil	37/8
and Scindia Steam	10		

FLUCTUATIONS.

Feb. 20.

Name	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa	572-8	—	—	572-8
Colaba	—	—	—	1850
Crescent	386-4	392-8	—	890
Kohinoor	1800	1830	1795	1812-8
Nagpore Ordy.	3100	3115	—	3100
New Great	570	580	—	572-8
Pearl	800	812-8	—	807-8
Phoenix	—	—	—	785
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	840
Bombay Dyeing	1302-8	1315	—	1312-8
Sir Shapoorji	189-12	202-8	—	200
Simplex	472-8	482-8	—	477-8
Swan	—	—	—	91
Swadeshi	3205	3240	—	3225
Century	600	612-8	—	60 -8
Alcock	—	—	—	380
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	182-8
Katni Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	180
Katni Cement Defd.	—	—	—	940
Tata Steel Defd.	165	172-8	—	163-12
Tata Steel Ordy.	—	—	—	50
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	24
Bombay Burma, Old	—	—	—	440
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	132-8
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	—	—	—	142-8
Bombay Elec tric Tramway.	108-12	110	—	108-12
Central India Mining	—	—	—	22
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	29

MILL STORES

February 20.

The quotations are as under:—
Healds Rs. 1/14 (quiet).
Reeds Rs. 0/5/0.
Roller-Cloth Rs. 8/11.
Sizing flannel Rs. 4/6.
Bandings Rs. 1/2.
Tubular Banding No. 3 Rs. 1/14.
Card Cans Rs. 3/12.
Slubbings Rs. 29.
Rovings Rs. 28.
Conical pirns 5" Rs. 5.
Ring Rabbeth 6" Rs. 11/8.
Roller Skins Rs. 40 country).

CHEMICALS.

February 20.

Zinc Chloride Rs. 30/32.
Magnesium-Chloride Rs. 4/4.
Brown Sugar Lead Rs. 34.
Bichromate potash Rs. 54.
Bichromate Soda Rs. 44.
Aniline salt Rs. 0/8/6.
Antimony salt Rs. 0/12.
Epsom salt Rs. 3/12.
Sodium sulphide Rs. 20.
Caustic soda Rs. 29.
Bleaching powder Rs. 45.
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 1/13.
Litharge Rs. 34.
Farina Rs. 13/12.
Sago Rs. 13/8.
Rice strach Rs. 25.

COLOURS.

Feb. 20.

Quotations:—
Alizarine Rs. 140/160 per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 3 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 4/8 per cwt.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 5/8 per cwt.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 10 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 6/7 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 2/8 per lb.
Hometine Crystals Rs. 1/8 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1/8. per lb.

GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL CO. LD.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Gaekwar Oil and Chemical Co. Ltd. (incorporated in Baroda State) was held on Saturday the 17th instant at the Registered Office of the company at Baroda, Mr. A. N. Datar, presided at the meeting and the resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 27th January 1923 were confirmed.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th Feb 1923

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m 4 p.m., 7 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	—	29.973 inches.
Temperature of Air	—	74.5 degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	—	68 8 "
Dew Point	—	62 8 "
Relative humidity of Air	—	0.673 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	—	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	—	81.6 "
Minimum temperature of Air	—	68.3 "
General direction of wind from mid night to midnight		NNW,ENE,WNW.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight		129 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill	Day of month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill
	Feb	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	h m.
W	21	m 2 0	27 2	21	m 8 10	17 11
		14 28	25 9		20 2	19 5
Th	22	m 2 25	26 6	22	m 8 42	18 3
		15 8	25 2		20 36	20 3
F	20	1 27	27 9	20	m 7 44	17 7
		13 58	26 3		19 33	19 7
St	17	m 0 1	28 9	17	m 6 22	17 7
		12 21	27 1		18 6	16 15
S	18	m 0 48	28 7	18	m 6 49	17 4
		12 56	27 1		18 34	17 1
M	26	m 5 51	24 3	26	m 0 51	21 11
		20 8	25 3		12 54	18 8
Tu	20	m 9 39	25 8	20	m 4 9	19 5
		23 36	28 3		15 48	17 0

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.
In the Division Court No. 53.
SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

3570-20—N C Dalal and Co, Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant v Ramchandra Narsingrao Kadam and anr, Shamrao M and H.
3327-22—Bachha and Co, Ramchandra Hajarimal—Abdul Ajij Hussein, M B Chothia and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3569-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Sale Mahomed Umar Dossal v Shaw Wallace and Co, Little and Co.
3721-20—Shamrao M and H, Atmaram Tunaji v Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant, N C Dalal and Co.
3571-20—Mulla and M E K PALIA v Messrs. Skippers and Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.
1694-22—Vacuna and Co, Devidas Purshotam and Co, v Tribhovandas Devidas. Madhowji and Co.
2851-20—Edgelow G W and Co., Ankurapa Chenviah v Girdharidas Radhakison Malvi M R and Co.
2135-20—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v J M Manilal and Co, Purnanand and Clubwalla.
3572-20—Motichand and D, Malsi Kanji v Bhanabhai Bhagwandas, N C Dalal and Co.
3574-20—Mantri and Co., Rahimtulla Dada v Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Captain and V.
S C Ct 1944/24562-20—Malvi M R and Co. Mathuradas Narotamdas, Sagarmal Fulchand, Thakordas and D.
2570-20—Khandwalla and Co, Ramjidas Raghunathrai, Chothmal Gopikisson. Malvi M R and Co.
3292-20—Tyabji D and Co, Hukma Dewa and Co Kapurchand Tulla, Edgelow G W and Co.
SC Ct 1991/25059—Kanga and S Damood Moti and anr. Unwalla P and P
2923-20—Chitnis K and M, Lallubhai Jiwanji, Bhagwandas Dulabdas, Payne and C
3187-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Shamji Maneck Velji Shivji and others, Captain and V Payne and Co.
3638-20—Pandia and Co, Mahomed Esak, Sakur Abba and anr. M B Chothia.
1789-20—Motichand and D, Chaganlal Vithalji Vithaldas Bhagwandas, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.
In the Division Court No. 46.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

4702-22—Captain and V, Abdool Housein Peerbhoy v Madhavdas and Co., and others, Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

5573-22—In Person, Herbert John Amies, Jal P Virji v Ardeshir H D and Co.
5265-22—Amarchand and M, M K Ved and Co v Manishanker Mayashanker Thakore Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS)

19-23—Mulji Thand Co, Abdoolally Shamsuddin v Mahasukh Chandula and Co.
2720-22—Motichand and D, Mithanlal Bisanparup v Ladu Gopal, Manilal and K.
1856-22—Madhowji and Co., Ramdas Bhoja v Madhavji Hariram, N C Dalal Co.
5147-22—Payne and Co, Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani and ors Bayonet Washing and Dyeing Co and ors, Little and Co, Suktanker and Co.
353-23—Jamshetji R and D, Esufally Ebrahimji Banukwalla, Tailor Nagji Gopal and others, Edgelow G W and Co.
2669-22—Edgelow G W and Co., Hussanally Sulemanji v Kaikhusroo Temulji Mody Ardeshir H D and Co.
5127-22—Matubhai J and M, Umer Haji Abdulla, Keshavlal Oodhavdas and others, Parelker M and B.
5133-22—Matubhai J and M, Jaumahomed Haji Abdulla Bai Aishabai Dawood
136-23—Mulla and M, Bhagwandas Duvalbhai, Kanji Girdhar Khandwalla and Ch
157-23—Tyabji D and Co., Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Umershamji Madhovj, Jariwala and others.
1258-23—Daphtary F and D, Narayanrao Anandrao Deoji, Raghuvir Ranji and others, Unwalla P and P, Payne and Co, Motichand and D.
4966-22—Wadia G and Co, Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia, Mrs. F Chappel.
5340-22—Shroff and L Sorabji Bhikaji Dubash and anr, Bai Cursetbai widow and others, Dubash and Co.
5716-22—Mehta L and Co, Keshavji Poonjabhai, Hosmusji Nowroji and anr.
5725-22—Thakoredas and Co, Chunilal Hemchand and anr, Dadabhoy Kaitonji Sukhia, Ardeshir H D and Co.
21-23—Mulla and M, Rustom Khodamirad Irani and others, K B Joshi and Co, Dharamsey D and Co, Patell and E.
5195-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lallobhoy v Baburao Ganesh and others Manilal and K.
5199-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lallobhoy v Vinayak Babaji and others, Manilal and K.
5200-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lallobhoy v Govind Atmaram and others Manilal and K.
5721-22—Mehta L and Co, Meherbai Sorabji Master v Bai Bachubai Shapurji N. Chandabhoy, Merwanji K and Co.
4957-22—Soonderdas and Co., Rajaram Chinaya Kumar and others v Gagaji Amersey and others.
5543-22—Patell and E, Esoofally Mahomedally v Abdealli Fidaally and others.
5664-22—Little and Co., The Trustees of the Port of Bombay v The Secretary of State for India in Council.
5868-22—Tyabji D and Co., Aminabai widow v Mohidin Sulleman Jariwalla.
14-23—Amarchand and M, Rupchand Ghellabhoy and another v Sarabhai Chooni-lal.
97-23—Dubash and Co., Mahomedalli Ahmedally v H. Ebrahim Hassam Jussub.

WEST-END CINEMA
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FROM TO-DAY.
Arrival No. 1.
An Interlude—"Sweet Seventeen and Never Been Kissed" by the arrivals of 1923 Company.
Arrival No. 2.
MISS FREIDA DE MARSDEN
in New Songs
Arrival No. 3.
PERCY ABBOT
Demonstrating the Harry Houdini Strait Jacket, Handcuffs and wonder thumbs at the 5-30 and 8-45 p. m. Shows and 'Sawing a Woman in Halves' at the 7 and 10-30 p. m shows.
Arrival No. 4.
Mr. HALL G. MAGOR in the latest Comic Songs.
Arrival No. 5.
Miss Mildred Sydney in Mental telepathy and clairvoyance.
Arrival No. 6.
"KALE AND COYNE" expert Boomerang Throwers in a Big Comedy Act "The loose change of laughter"
Come—this is an absorbing programme.
Usual Popular Prices—and the usual timings.
To-day 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (L. T.)
Something unique—uniquely staged at a unique place with uniquely popular rates.
MIND YOU—THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES A 2-REEL PICTURE COMEDY
WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road.)

What is Chicory!
No. 2.
¶ THE UNITED STATES AND NATIONAL DISPENSATORY, RECOGNISED BY ALL PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS AS AN AUTHORITY, SAYS:
"Chicory is thought to increase the appetite, promote digestion, and stimulate the liver. Very probably, an infusion of Chicory taken at meals would be preferable to plain Coffee on the score of health."
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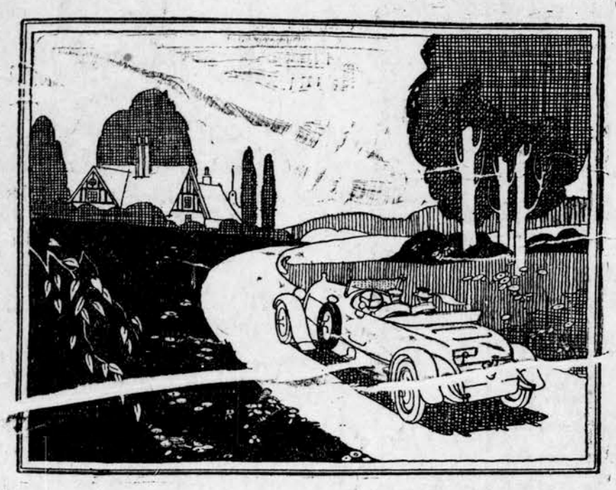
Polson's
FRENCH COFFEE
is a scientifically blended and healthful beverage.
INSIST ON POLSON'S—REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.
PRESENTS GIVEN TO CONSUMERS.

THE PATHAN MENACE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Numerous reports are daily appearing in both the English and vernacular papers regarding the "Pathan Menace" in Bombay and the suburbs. No doubt a few mounted policemen are daily seen patrolling at night some of the prominent Bombay roads but beyond this, nothing seems to have been sufficiently done by the police-authorities to check this growing evil. We even read of the Pathans having committe daring dacoities in broad day light in thickly populated localities. It is now high time that the police authorities should think seriously of the situation. The C.I.D. will certainly be of much use to the public in this matter if they care to seriously think over the present situation. Mr. Cauty, Deputy Commissioner of police, C.I.D., has a very good record of service behind him. It will no doubt be interesting reading for the public if he were to publish once a month as to how many cases of this serious nature were reported to him and how many were successfully investigated by him and the offenders brought to justice. Will Mr. Cauty enlighten the public on this subject?—Yours, etc.

A CITIZEN.



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It is a boon to all. It will avert impending calamities and unforeseen misfortunes, and will bless you with health and vigour, marital felicity, domestic happiness, business and professional success, wealth and fame. In short, this wonderful and miraculous ring will satisfy all your desires.

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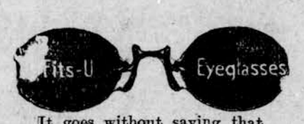

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They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Dayer, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA and HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any in Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

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TOWARDS COMPROMISE.

U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

The Allahabad Correspondent of the "Hindu" writes:—

Prayag, February 12.—The release of political prisoners, it was expected in certain circles which need not be named, would richly contribute to the diversion of the common enemy and immensely faciliate the election campaign of the co-operators. Such expectations have been frustrated early enough. The majority of the members who attended the memorable meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee on the 10th instant were ex-prisoners, many of them released only the other day in pursuance of the Governor's declaration. These political ex-prisoners are equally divided on the Council question—some consider it a backward move—others a forward push. But ninety per cent of them, if not more are in favour of a compromise.

With Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru whom I happened to meet, I had a long talk on the present difficulties. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is an ardent Gandhite as all the world knows. He is not with the pro-change party or with any party. But he is not a no-change enthusiast who is for blindly carrying on a furious reckless campaign in the country on certain controversial questions e.g. contesting the elections. Pandit Jawaharlal is a no-changer in the sense that he does not believe in the patient changing the doctor every other day. He against entry into the Council in any case. If he were present at Gaya, he would have voted for the compromise resolution which was moved by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is a born Sinn Finner. And he does not find any violation of principle in contesting the elections only to capture the electorate and not to enter the Councils with a view to work the reforms or wreck them. I am led to make these observations in view of "Janmabhumi's" assertion that the "good son" is not with his "great father" but with the Congress majority. If it were so, he should have voted against the splendid compromise which the U. P. Congress Committee has effected—but both father and son voted on the same side.

The political prisoners who have been released have come out with a determination to end the squabble within the Congress. Babu Purushotam Das Tandon and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who are the leaders of these ex-prisoners were chiefly responsible for bringing about a compromise at the last meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee—a move in which some leading members of the Congress Swaraj party took a leading part. The die-hards who opposed the compromise could be counted on the fingers of one hand. The compromise resolution was carried, therefore, by an over-whelming majority. According to this compromise there is a kind of coalition—or if you please dyarchy—in the Provincial Congress Committee. The Cabinet has a majority who are members of the Das-Nehru party; this majority is to work the constructive programme until the next meeting of the Committee in April; but as they do not believe in the Congress resolution and as they put it as "the contemplated camouflage of civil disobedience and the meaningless raising of volunteers," they will not raise their little finger for this purpose. A sub-Commtitee has been appointed consisting of Pandit Bishambar Nath Bajpai and Dr. Murari Lal to enrol the number of "workers" required by the Congress. The term "volunteers" has been religiously avoided. Even the no-changers share the belief that volunteers cannot be prepared in cold blood for civil disobedience. The unity which was effected at Gaya between "the patient worshippers of Khaddar and the impatient votaries of civil disobedience" is fast crumbling down in the United Provinces. Alas! even the inauguration of repression in the Punjab beginning with the arrest of the sweet and gentle Lala Dunichand who cannot even harm a fly has not sent a wave of enthusiasm through this neighbouring Province. It is generally felt by the released prisoners that no effective civil disobedience by a collection of individuals is possible until and unless an atmosphere of united action is created. The decision at Gaya might have been the ideal decision from the orthodox N. C. O.'s standpoint. There are many in the new party and amongst the released prisoners who belong to no party yet who may agree that it was an ideal decision from an ideal standpoint but civil disobedience being an affair not of idealists but practical politicians, from a practical point of view that ideal decision has the fault of idealism and has driven many practical and politicians away from the firing line of the Congress. Not caring for what the Congress has done the United Provinces Congress Committee has acted as an autonomous province and decided that the money collected by the Committee need not be for the purpose stated in the Congress resolution but may be ear-marked. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who has been elected as Additional Secretary and who will in fact be the General Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee will be the connecting link between the no changers and the pro-changers.

Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad has been moving heaven and earth to bring about some kind of compromise between two essentially different schools within the Congress. Himself and Hakim Ajmal Khan met Pandit Motilal Nehru. What transpired in that great conversation will perhaps remain a mystery for all time, but Punditjee, Hakimji and the Maulana Shahib are sailing together in the boat of compromise in an unkind sea. The boat is the sport of the majority and the minority parties. Whoever acts skilfully may acquire the boat and its precious contents. I may once for all state that there are members who hang on to the new party only because they want to save the leaders for the Congress. They have sacrificed their views, their popularity; association with men with whom they see eye to eye on many points and whose confidence they used to enjoy but who now belong to the mojority;—these and their utter inconsistencies for a passing which have only one passionate purpose behind, to save the leaders for the Congress without whom in this wretched country no adequate, rousing, inspiring appeal can be made to the mass mind; and which defection in the Congress will be unsefully exploited by the common enemy—the bureaucracy and its Indian and alien allies.. India is a land of hero worship. A Das and a Nehru are still names to conjure with in the masses and classes in Upper India. Non-co-operation for the U. P. man in the street is Motilal Nehru. And if Pandit Motilal Nehru is not swimming ahead the current, the man in the street concludes that N.C.O. is dead Tahsil and District organisations in the U. P. have been dwindling fast after Gaya. It is the opinion of the released prisoners that public men in other provinces should appreciate conditions elsewhere—and not under their nose alone.

FOR ALL THOSE WHO NEED BUILDING UP
Mr. B. says: "I was suffering from overstrain, too high tension, and sleeplessness. I gave Glaxo a trial, and have found the greatest benefit from it."

The best of all Tonics

In sickness, in convalescence; if insomnia troubles you, or if you are merely "run down," Glaxo is the best tonic of all.

Glaxo, the solids of pure, rich milk, can be assimilated easily by the most enfeebled digestion. Its perfect freedom from bacteria safeguards against infection, and the method of preparation—simply add hot, boiled water—enables its strength to be adapted to the requirements of the patient. The stimulating, nerve-restoring elements required to recapture lost health and vigour are found in

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Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording "for consumption in the tropics." The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

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CONSTIPATION IS A CRIME.

Every man, woman and child pays a heavy penalty for neglected Constipation. Elimination of waste-matter is one of the most important factors in the maintenance of Health. A noted Physician once said:—

"We lavish money on our houses to secure perfect drainage for them, but we fail to secure it for ourselves. If the main drainage system of our dwelling house leaks, saturating the subsoil with sewerage matter, we soon put ourselves in communication with Sanitary authorities.

"Yet we permit the main excretory system of our bodies to harbour foul, stinking and putrifying substances which overflow into all our tissues, flooding them with living disease-producing-germs, and are surprised and often aggrieved because we are stricken down with illness."

Continued Constipation will weaken the strongest constitution. Why continue to let Poison seep into your system and break down your Health? USE CHEBULINE and get rid of your Constipation. Chebuline is not a laxative nor a cathartic. It is a pure extract of vegetables which makes up the deficiency of the right amount of vegetable that is required in your daily food to correct the action of your bowels.

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30x3 920x120	26x2½	900x751x110
935x135 820x120	26x2¼	40x5
		36x5
PRICES	PRICES	PRICES
Rs. 35 each.	Rs. 15 each.	Rs. 75 each.
Rs. 30 each for 25 or over.	Rs. 12-8 each for 25 or over.	Rs. 50 each for 10 or over.
Rs. 25 each for 50 or over.	Rs. 10 each for 50 or over.	

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3 TON JACKS	Rs. 10	each.
STEPNEY WHEELS	Rs. 5	,,
FORD SPRINGS, ORDINARY AND REINFORCED	Rs. 10	,,

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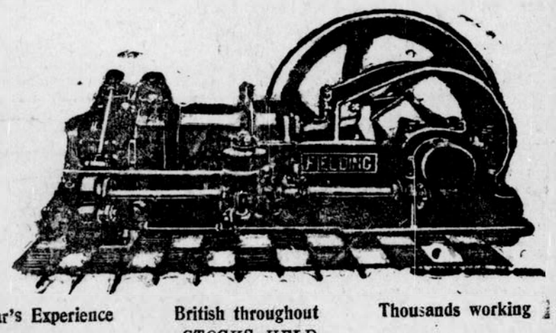

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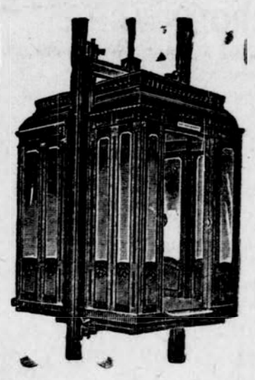

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Printed and published for the INDIAN NEWSPAPERS Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.